



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

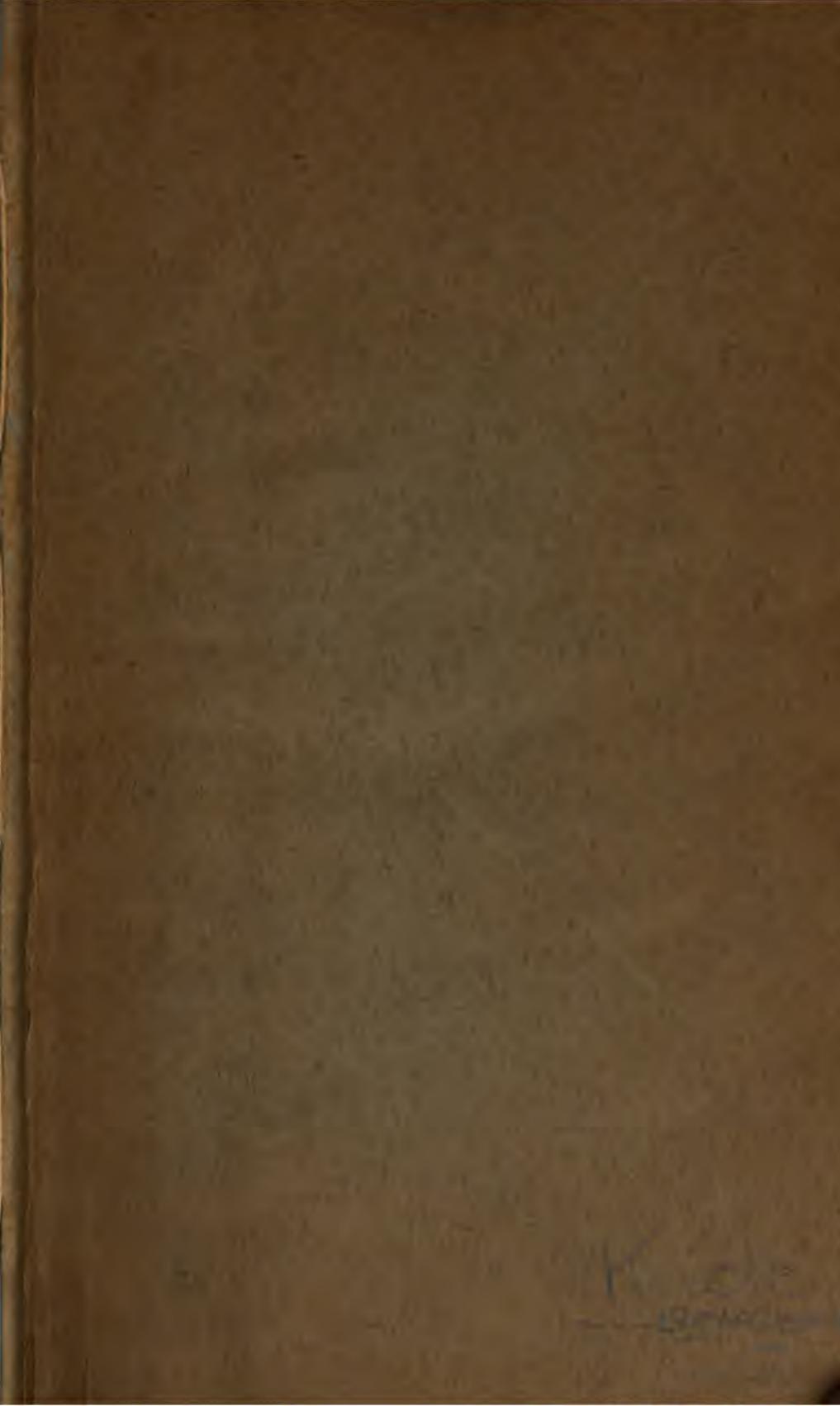
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

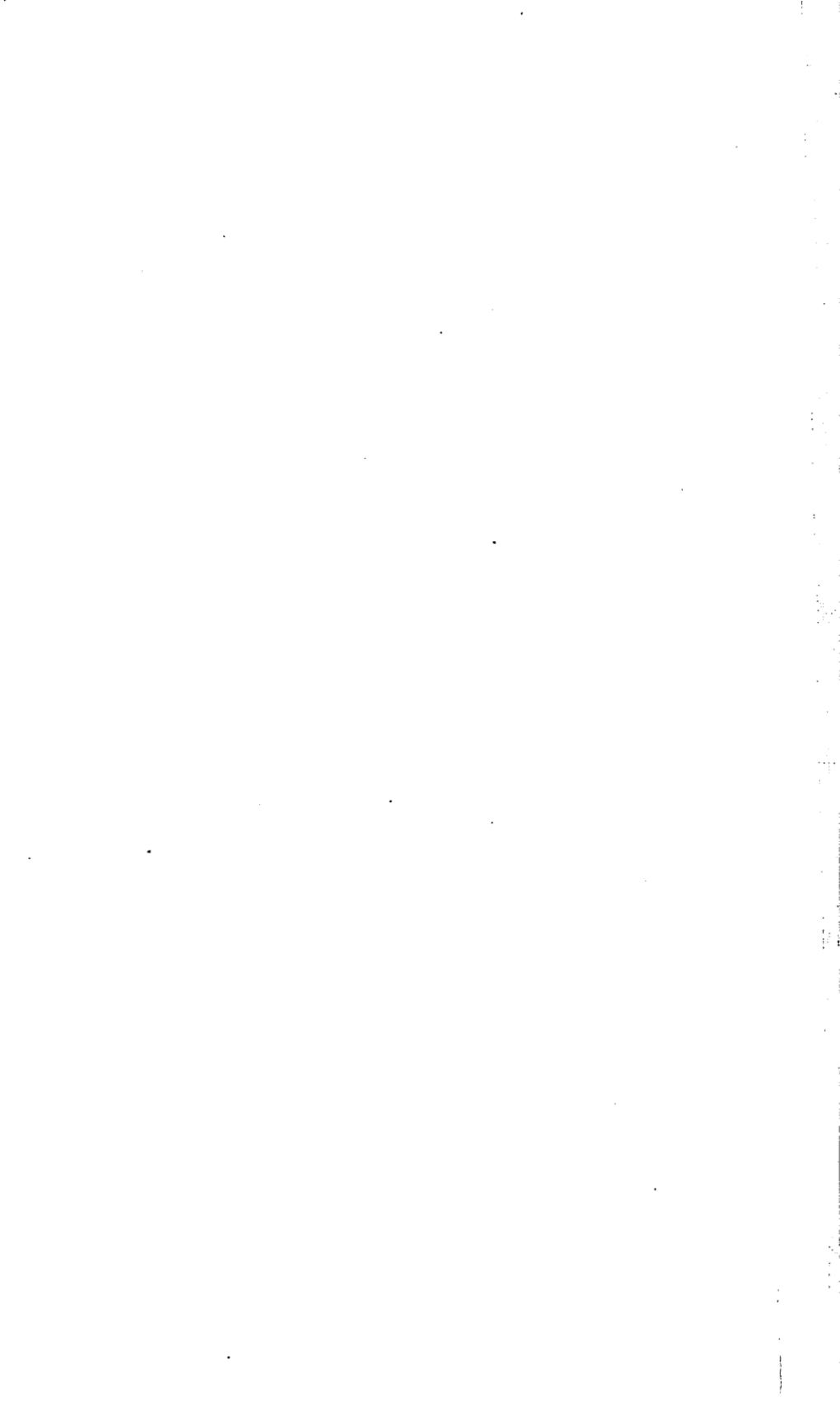
About Google Book Search

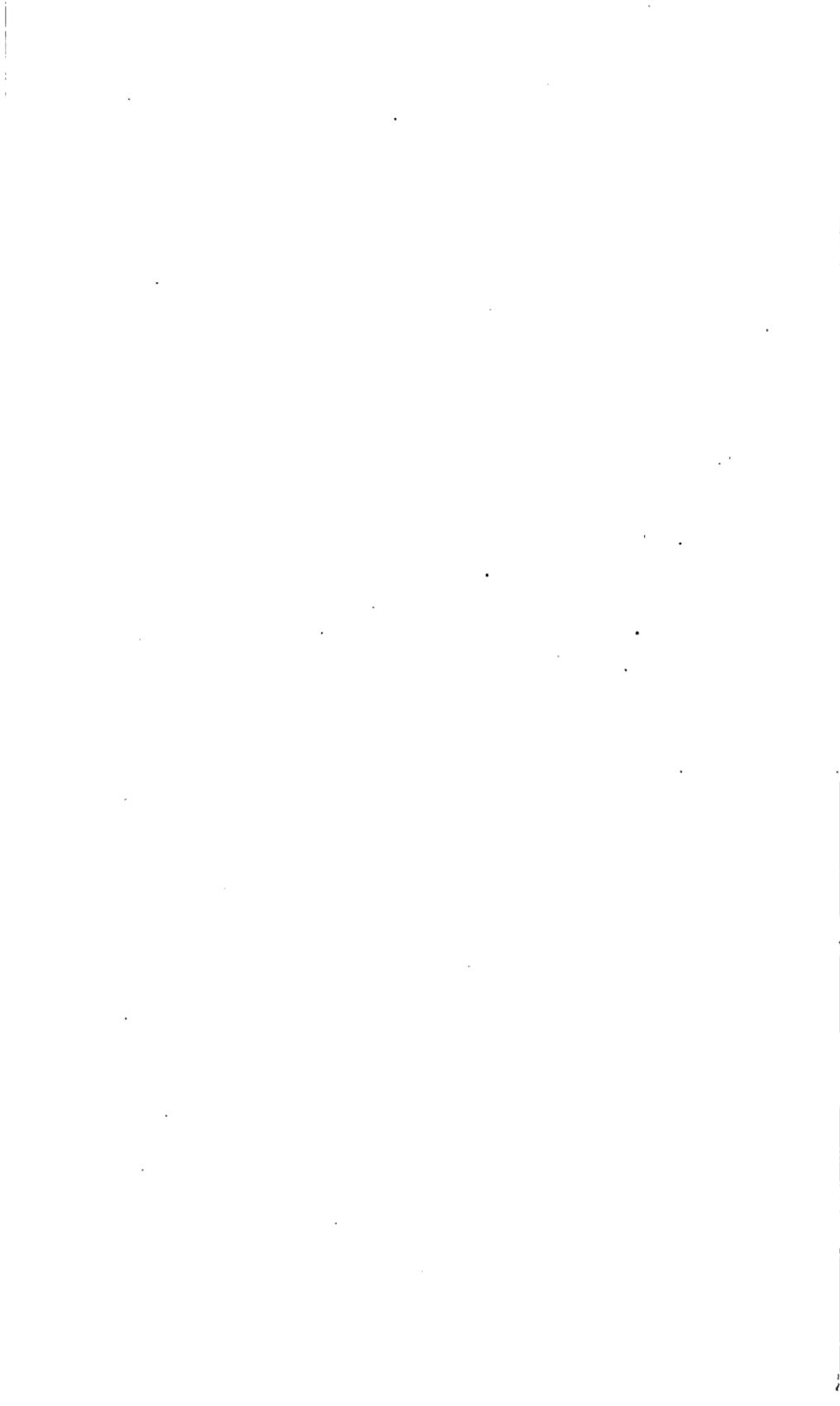
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

3 3433 08165386 1









A

SKETCH OF KNOLE.



AN
HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
Sketch of Knole,
IN KENT;

WITH A
BRIEF GENEALOGY OF THE SACKVILLE FAMILY.

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

BY
JOHN BRIDGMAN.

At domus interior regali splendida luxu
Instruitur.

VIRG.

See, with majestic pride, the work of years,
Its rev'rend front the stately mansion rears ;
Within whose ample space the eye surveys
The labour'd excellence of former days ;—
The model which perfection's Art supplies,
Sculpture's light touch, and Painting's deathless dyes.

BURROUGH'S KNOLE.

LONDON :

PUBLISHED BY W. LINDSELL, 87, WIMPOLE-STREET ;
W. HODSOLL AND T. CLOUT, SEVENOAKS ; AND
STRANGE, AND NASH, TONBRIDGE WELLS.

1817.

301644

TO HER GRACE
THE
MOST NOBLE ARABELLA DIANA,
DUCHESS OF DORSET;
THE FOLLOWING
HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF
KNOLE,
FOR MORE THAN TWO CENTURIES THE FAVOURITE
RESIDENCE
Of her Illustrious Family,
IS,
WITH SENTIMENTS OF PROFOUND RESPECT,
MOST HUMBLY DEDICATED,
By her Grace's obedient
And ever-devoted Servt,
JOHN BRIDGMAN.

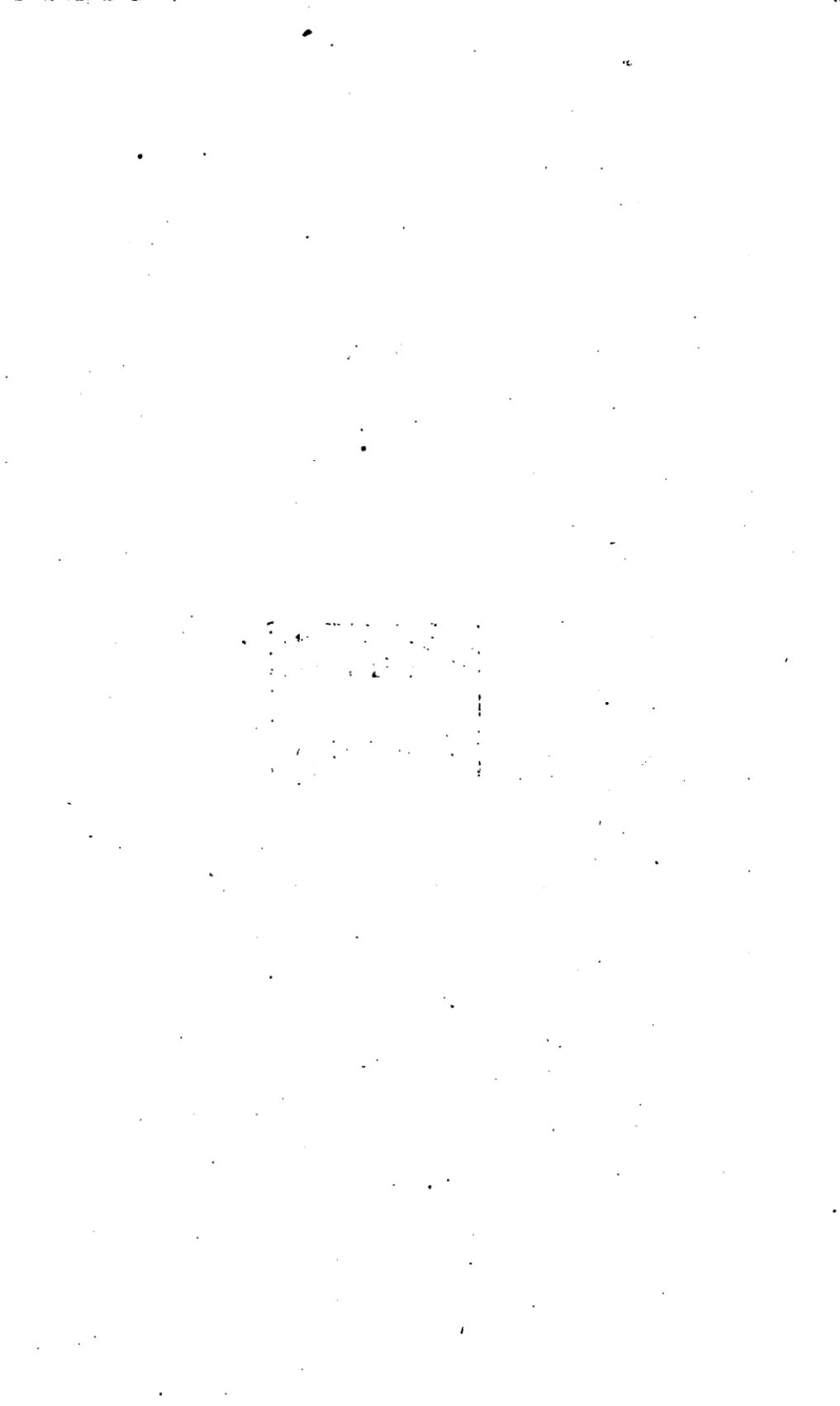


P R E F A C E.

PROBABLY there is no undertaking more difficult in its accomplishment than that of ascertaining with precision the events of former periods. Historians themselves remain undecided upon many transactions of earlier times ; and even those occurrences, which for ages have borne the stamp of veracity, have frequently become the subject of controversy. Hence arises the almost total impossibility of arriving at the truth of ancient events of minor importance,—of determining their several epochs,—and of tracing their history to its origin.

Of such a character is the Work before us ; and if, on some trivial points, the Author

may have fallen into slight inaccuracies, he has at least the consolation of feeling that they are only such as, after a patient investigation of the most authentic documents now extant on the subject, may have unfortunately escaped his research.





J. Brueghel del 1798

R. Rein : 1798

The Queen's Palace

SKETCH OF KNOLE,

¶c.

THE peculiar circumstances respecting the edifice I am about to describe were originally of little note or estimation ; while the mansion itself, from the munificence of its possessors, has arisen to a state of grandeur and importance.

The earliest authentic history we have of it is in the beginning of the reign of King John. It was then the property of Falcatius de Brent, and some time afterwards of Baldwin de Betun, who likewise possessed the manors of Braborne or Bradborne, Kemsing, and Seale.

These places had, from the earliest times on record, been consolidated into one property. Kemsing (at this time an obscure hamlet) was

B

formerly a place of some importance, having a strong castle, esteemed in those days impregnable, and was in other respects considered the principal military station in that part of Holmsdale.

It is from the range of hills above Kemsing to Tonbridge town that the inhabitants claim the title of Men of Kent, still retaining among them the old traditional proverb, “*Holmesdale, never conquered, nor ever shale ‡!*”

Baldwin de Betun, in the fifth of King John, gave Knole, Kemsing, and Seale, on the marriage of his daughter Alice, to William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke.

It next belonged to Roger, son of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who had married Maud, eldest sister of the Earl of Pembroke before mentioned, and ~~who died~~ possessed of them about the fifty-fourth of Henry III. without issue, leaving his nephew, Roger Bigod, his heir, who in the eleventh year of King Edward I. conveyed them to Otho de Grandison, whose brother's grandson, Sir Thomas Grandison, conveyed away

‡ Lambard's *Perambulation*.

Knole to Geoffery de Say, and Bradborne to Walter de Pevenley, or Penley, of which last place see Philpot, p. 318.

Geoffery de Say, by Idona his wife, daughter of William, and sister and heir of Thomas Lord Leyborne, was a man of considerable consequence. He was summoned to parliament in the first year of Edward III., and afterwards constituted Admiral of all the King's fleets, from the river Thames westward, being then a Banneret; after which he was constantly employed in the wars in France till his death, which happened July 26, 1359. He left issue by Maud his wife, daughter of Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, William his son and heir, nineteen years old, and three daughters; ---Idona, married to Sir John de Clinton of Marstoke; Elizabeth, to Thomas de Aldone; and Joan, to William de Fieennes, and afterwards to Stephen de Valoines.

William de Say left a son, John, who died without issue in his minority, 1383; and a daughter, Elizabeth, who was first married to Sir John de Fullesly, and afterwards to Sir William Heron, by neither of whom she had any issue; so that the three sisters of William de Say

became co-heirs to the inheritance of this family. How the manor of Kⁿole passed from the family of Say is not recorded; but, in the reign of King Henry VI., it was in the possession of Ralph Lige, who then conveyed it by sale to James Fiennes, or Fenys, as the name was then called, who was the second son of Sir William Fenys, who married Joan, third sister and co-heir of William Say before mentioned.

He was a man of approved courage, and, as such, was much employed by Henry V. in his wars in France. He was likewise in favour with Henry VI., who summoned him to parliament, and for his eminent services created him Baron Say. He also appointed him Constable of Dover-Castle, one of his council, Lord Chamberlain, and, in the twenty-eighth of his reign, Lord Treasurer of England, which great promotion ~~so increased~~ the hatred of the Commons, that they impeached him for treason. He was removed from his office of Treasurer, imprisoned, and at length suffered an ignominious death by the hands of Jack Cade's mob.

His only son and heir, William Lord Say and Seale, being much engaged in the unhappy troubles of those times, was necessitated to sell the

greater part of his possessions. He, by his indenture, dated June 30, 1456, conveyed his manor of Knole, with its appurtenances, to Thomas Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury; and all those messuages, lands, and tenements, called Panters, Joges, and Franches, and those late one Skelge's, and those which were sometimes John Smith's, alias Mylles, in the parishes of Sevenoaks and Tonbridge; and all his other lands and tenements lying in the same, with all the timber, wood, lead, stone, and brick, lying within the said manor, at the quarry of John Cartiers, in the parish of Seal: all which manor the father of the said William Lord Say and Seale bought of Ralph Ligne.

The Archbishop being at that time seised in fee, in right of his archbishopric of the hundred of Codsheath, and the manor or lordship of Sevenoaks, Archbishop Bourchier rebuilt the manor-house of Knole, and enclosed the park round the same. He resided chiefly at it; and at his death, which happened at this place, March 30, 1486, bequeathed this manor, with its appurtenances, to the see of Canterbury, as a palace for his successors for ever. Archbishop Moreton, his suc-

cessor in the see, a Cardinal of the church of Rome, and Lord Chancellor of England, resided frequently there, during which time he spent great sums in repairing and augmenting this house, among others belonging to the archbishopric.

King Henry VII., in his sixth year, appears to have honoured him with a visit there more than once. He died at Knole in October, 1500, leaving behind him the character of having been born for the good of all England.

Archbishop Moreton was succeeded in the see of Canterbury by Henry Dean, afterwards Lord Chancellor, who, preferring the situation of Otford, in that neighbourhood, laid out considerable sums of money on the archiepiscopal house there, where he mostly resided. He died at Lambeth, February 15, 1502.

William Wareham succeeded Dean. After his coming to the see he resided much at Knole, as appears by King Henry VIII. having frequently visited him there from the year 1504 to 1514; after which, laying out vast sums on the neighbouring palace of Otford, (according to some, £35,000,) he resided chiefly there till his death in 1532.

He was succeeded by the mild and exemplary Thomas Cranmer. At a very inauspicious period for the church he attained the archbishopric, and was barely seated in it when he found it necessary to give up a considerable share of its possessions, to save a part. Knole, with its appurtenances, together with the manors of Otford, Wrotham, Bexley, Northfleet, Maidstone, and Knole, with their livings, formed the principal part.

Knole, with its park, and lands belonging, and the messuages of Pantiers and Brytains, remained in the hands of the Crown, till King Edward VI., in the fourth year of his reign, granted them with other estates to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, his wife and their heirs, in exchange for other lands.

In the seventh of this reign, having been created Duke of Northumberland, he sold the lordship and manor of Knole, with those of Sevenoaks, to the King, reserving to himself and his heirs Knole-House, with its park, gardens, &c. &c.

On the attainder and execution of the Duke for high treason, in the first year of Queen Mary,

Knole, and the other premises above excepted, came into the Queen's hands.

Soon after the Duke of Northumberland's attainder, which was confirmed in parliament the same year, Queen Mary granted the manors and lordships of Sevenoaks and Knole, and the park and lands belonging to them, the park of Panthurst, Whitley-Wood, and other premises, to Reginald Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury, and a Cardinal of the church of Rome, to hold during the term of his natural life, and one year after, as he should by his last will determine.

Cardinal Pole died possessed of these manors and estates, November 17, 1558, the same day that Queen Mary died, when they again reverted to the Crown. Queen Elizabeth, by her letters patent, dated March the 20th, in her first year, granted the manor of Sevenoaks, with its appurtenances, the hundred of Codsheath, and the leets and views of franc pledge, and fines and markets, in Sevenoaks, with their rights, members, franchises, liberties, &c., in the county of Kent, to her kinsman Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon, and his heirs, who, in the thirteenth year of that reign, claimed certain franchises, liberties, and immuni-

ties, for this his manor, as having been granted to it by King Edward IV., by letters patent, in his third year, to Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, all which were then allowed to him.

His grandson Henry, Lord Hunsdon, conveyed this manor, with its appurtenances, to Richard, Earl of Dorset, in the reign of James I.

Queen Elizabeth, March 1, in her third year, granted the manor and house of Knole, and the park and lands belonging to it, together with other estates, to Sir Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, to hold in capite, by Knight's service, all which the Earl surrendered up again to the Queen, in June, in the eighth year of her reign.

Soon after this surrender, in the same year, the Queen granted the manor of Knole, the house and its appurtenances, as enjoyed by Sir Robert Dudley, to Thomas Sackville, Esq., afterwards Earl of Dorset, who was related to the Queen by the intermarriage of his family with that of Bullen, as will be noticed hereafter.

A lease of the manor of Knole had been granted by the Earl of Leicester to one Rolfe, previous to his surrender of it to the Queen, and it remained leased, and was inhabited by John

Leonard, of Chévening, till the year 1603, when his term in it being expired, he surrendered the manor of Knole, Knole-House, the park, with the woods and lands thereto belonging, to Thomas Sackville, Esq. Baron of Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset.

A tradition is current in the family, said to have been delivered down from the first Earl, that the Queen's motive in bestowing this house upon him was to keep him near her court and councils, that he might repair thither, on any emergency, with more expedition than he could from Buckhurst, for, at that period, the roads in Sussex were at times impassable.

This account is very probable, for, excepting the honour of receiving it from his sovereign, and the advantage it gave him of being more actively serviceable to his country, it is not evident why he should have quitted Buckhurst.

His generous nature, and the princely fortune he possessed, prove that interested motives did not impel him to accept it; and the place itself was not superior to Buckhurst, either in size or grandeur, as may be gathered from the ground-plan of that house, still extant, while it was in-

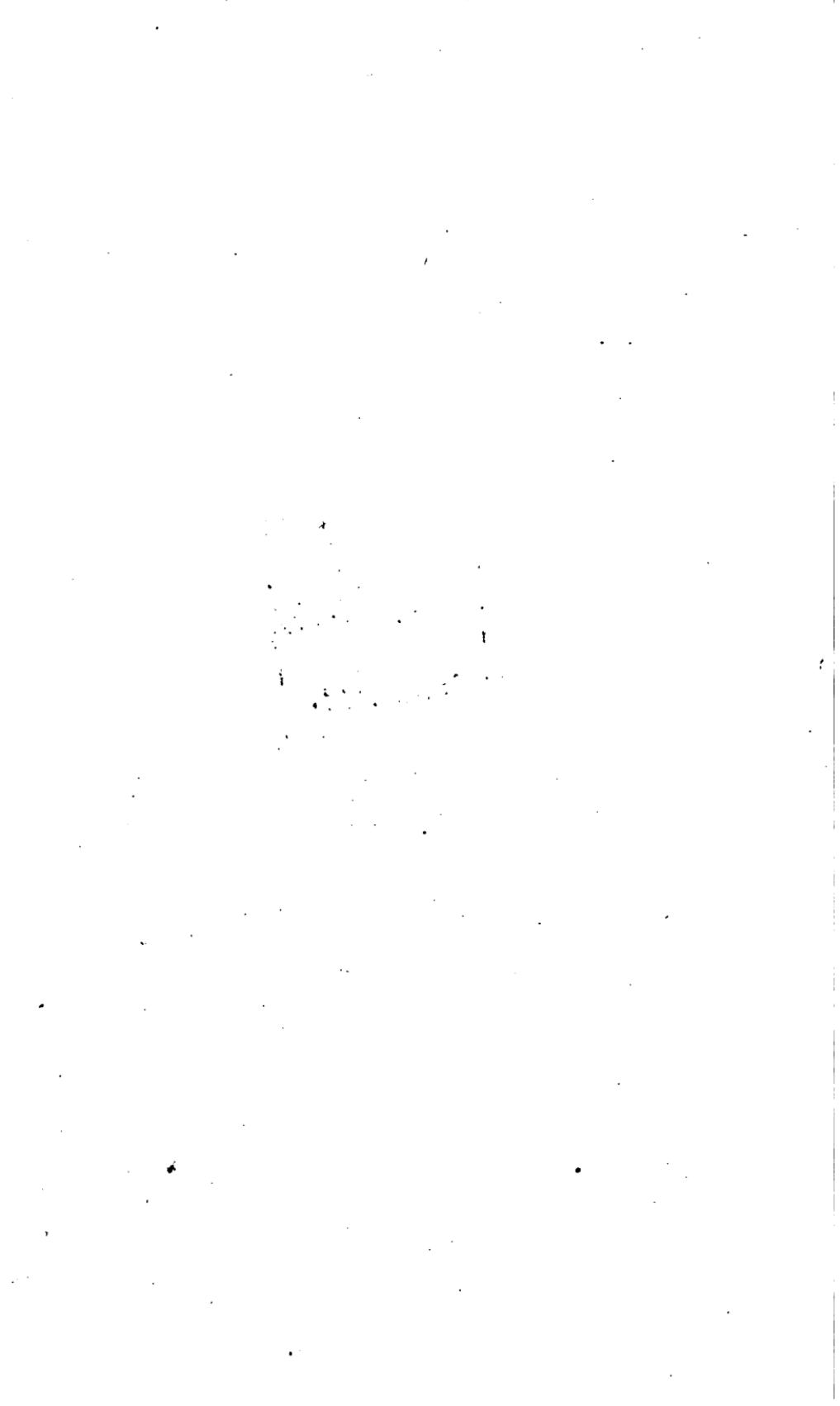


J. Bridgeman del. 1796

R. Reeve sculp.

B U C K H U R S T

The Ancient Seat of their Lectors



ferior in point of climate. The Earl of Dorset came to reside at Knole in 1603, and used it as his principal residence until his death, which happened, while sitting at the council-board, in 1608. It is said of this Earl, that he employed at Knole two hundred workmen constantly. There can be little doubt of this when it is considered the length of time it had been leased, and the very essential repairs it would require.

The water-spouts, which have the initials of his name upon them, are dated, some 1605, and others 1607, two years after his arrival at Knole ; and as these are placed both within and without the house, and correspond with the lead upon the roof, they are proofs that the house in every part underwent a thorough repair by him. The carved screen in the great hall, which bears his arms with those of his Countess, was placed there by him ; while the wainscot in the same hall, in the dining-parlour, and in all the other rooms and galleries, as well as the ceilings that have not been modernized, are of the same taste and character.

This Earl was succeeded by his son Robert, and Knole has continued to be the principal residence of the family to this time.

K N O L E.

THE entrance to the house is through a tower portal, in the centre of the first court or range of buildings. In the corners over the gateway are two shields, the one bearing the Sackville arms, the other those of Cranfield. I suppose they were placed here in the fifth Earl's time, whose Countess was the daughter of Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex. Passing through the lodge, in which are placed arms and accoutrements for fifty men, you enter the first or green court. On the right hand is a cast of the celebrated *Gladiator repellens*; on the left a *Venus*, as coming from the bath. In the tower over the lodge, and in the range of buildings on each side of it, are several excellent apartments, though of late years but seldom used. The suite of rooms called Lord John's* were formerly used by him, and are so called after him.

On the ground-floor are the bailiff's rooms, the

* He was the second son of Lionel Duke of Dorset, and father of John Frederic, third Duke of Dorset.

carpenter's shop, the plumber's, the evidence-room, and others.

The building on the south side of the court is called the Green-house; it is one hundred and forty feet in length, but has not any character of the name it bears, nor is it known to what purpose it was formerly appropriated. It has for many years been merely a repository for lumber.

The building on the opposite side of the court forms one side of the stables, and is still called the Bishop's Stables. From this court there is an entrance through a large gateway, nearly in the centre of the building, into the second or stone court, on the opposite side of which is a portico supported by eight Ionic columns. At each end of the portico is a bust of King William III., and in the centre an allegorical carving fixed in the wall.

Upon the parapet which forms the side of the hall is placed a large carved shield in stone, bearing the arms of Cranfield, and other quarterings; it was originally at Copt-Hall, in Essex, formerly the seat of the Earls of Middlesex; and was brought from thence, with other things, when

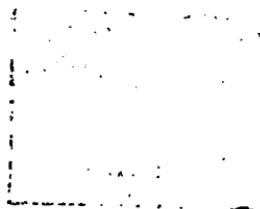
Charles Earl of Dorset sold that estate in 1700. It was fixed at Knole, as appears by the date under it, in 1701.

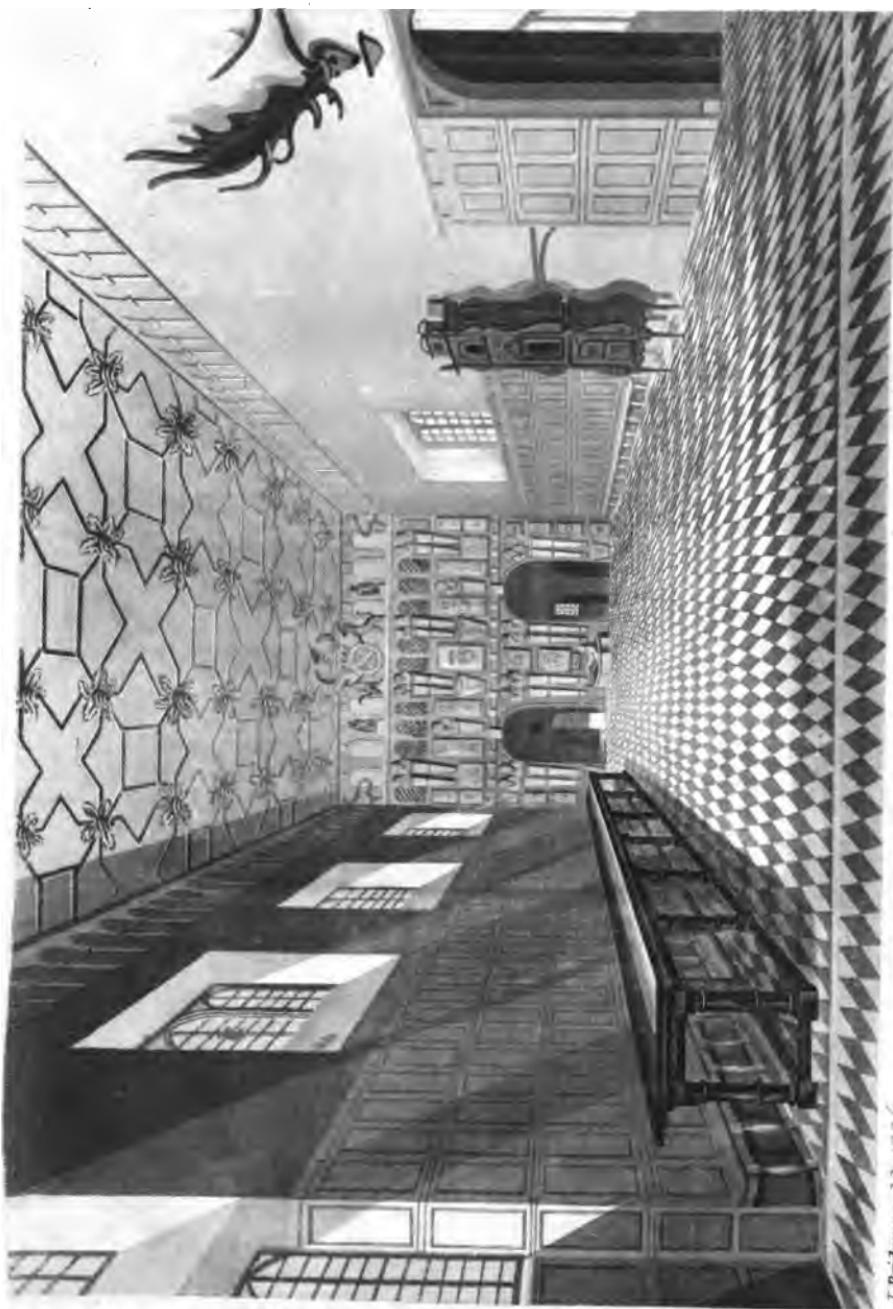
The clock formerly stood in a dome, similar to that at Lambeth Palace, over the hall; but the roof of that room appearing to bend under it, it was taken down in 1745, and removed to its present situation.

Under the portico are the scull and horns of a moz-deer: they were found in a marl-pit on Barrett's Town Land, in the county of Dublin, near the mountains of Wicklow, twenty-four feet under ground; with several bones belonging to it, of an extraordinary size. A pair of very small horns, apparently of some non-descript animal, were found entangled with the above, but they went to dust on being exposed to the air.

These horns measure seven feet from tip to tip, and weigh fifty-six pounds. They were a present to Lionel Duke of Dorset, from a Mr. Brown in Ireland, on whose estate they were found.

The other horns are specimens of English deer, and are very fine ones.





J. Bridgeman del. 1925

R. Rose sculp.

THE HALL.

This is the first room shewn to visitors, from which they are conducted to the other apartments, as they are here described.

This noble room is finely proportioned, and measures seventy-four feet ten inches in length (including the screen), twenty-seven in breadth, and twenty-six feet eight inches in height.

The pictures are---

Silens and Bacchanalians, by Rubens, 6 ft. 4 in. by 5 ft. 11 in.

John Lord Somers, Lord-Chancellor to Queen Anne. He was a man of great learning, and the most shining accomplishments. It is a fine whole length by Kneller, 7 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.

* *The Death of Mark Antony*, by Dance, 7 ft. 9 in. by 5 ft. 4 in.

* The pictures, &c. having this mark, were added to the collection by the third Duke, and comprise the most valuable part of it.

The Finding of Moses, by Giordana, 9 ft. by 6 ft. 8 in.

† *Animals*, by Snyders.

Lionel Duke of Dorset and his Sister, when Children, by Kneller, 7 ft. 9 in. by 4 ft. 9 in.

The King and Queen, by Ramsay, 8 ft. 1 in. by 5 ft. 3 in. each.

A View of Dover-Castle, and the adjacent Country, in which are introduced the portraits of Lionel Duke of Dorset, Sir Bazil Dixon, Maximilian Buck, Chaplain to his Grace, and many years Rector of Seale in Kent, and others, painted by Wootton in 1727, 10 ft. by 7 ft.

The Duke D'Espernon, Constable of France, by Sir Anthony More, 7 ft. by 4 ft. 10 in.

Richard, third Earl of Dorset. A copy.

Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex. A copy.

Martha Cranfield, Countess of Monmouth. A clever picture, by Mytens, 7 ft. 1 in. by 4 ft. 3 in.

Edward, Earl of Dorset. A copy.

The Figure of Demosthenes in the Act of delivering an Oration is a fine Grecian relick in marble,

† The pictures with this mark were brought to Knole by her Grace the present Duchess.

the size of life. It was purchased in Italy by the Duke of Dorset for £700. A cast from it was presented by his Grace to the Royal Academy, and is there improperly called *Pythagoras*.

A Statue of Egeria. She was a nymph of Aricia in Italy, where Diana was particularly worshipped. She is reckoned by many as a goddess who presided over the pregnancy of women: and some maintain that she is the same as Lucina, or Diana.

In the windows are the arms of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, and some others.

In the fire-place are a curious pair of fire-irons or dogs; on one are the arms of Henry VIII., surmounted with a crown, and the initials H. R.; on the other a cognizance of the Boleyn family, with the initials H. A. They were purchased at a sale at Hever-Castle in Kent, formerly the residence of Sir Thomas Boleyn, father of Queen Anne Boleyn.

The long table is constructed for the game of shuffle-board, an amusement which, though now disused, was formerly much indulged in at large houses, particularly in bad weather.

This room is built after the plan of the Anglo-

Norman halls, having the *deis*, or raised floor, at one end of it, where was placed the principal table for the use of the Prince, Prelate, or Baron, possessor of the mansion; while other tables stood lengthways down the hall, for the reception of visitors, tenants, and domestics‡.

THE BROWN GALLERY.

This gallery measures eighty-eight feet in length. The portraits of the illustrious persons which form the principal part of the collection in this room were formerly placed in the great chamber, now called the Cartoon Gallery, and were removed when the Cartoons were brought to Knole. Some of them are like Holbein, and

‡ This form was continued by his present Majesty, upon several occasions during his reign, particularly in St. George's Hall, Windsor-Castle, after his illness in 1789. The King and the Royal Family sat at a table at the upper end, or *deis*, and the Nobility at two long tables, which stood lengthways down the hall. Their Majesties sat at the centre of the table, and the other branches of the Family to the right and left of them, leaving the outside of the table unoccupied, which enabled their Majesties and the company to see each other.

the whole are of his school. They are half-lengths, nearly of equal dimensions, and are as follow:—

Alphonso D'Avalos, Marquis de Guasto, was Lieutenant-General of the armies of the Emperor Charles V. in Italy, and a Knight of the Golden Fleece. He died in 1546, aged 42.

Don John of Austria, one of the greatest Captains of his age, was the natural son of the Emperor Charles V. He died in 1578, aged 32.

Charles, Duke of Bourbon. He was Constable of France, and third of his name, of the branch of Bourbon Montpensier, and was mortally wounded by a musket-ball as he was mounting a scaling-ladder in the trenches before Rome. Charles was a Prince as eminent for his military talents as for his errors and misfortunes. He died May, 1527, aged 38.

John Wickliffe. He may be considered as having prepared the minds of men in some measure for the Reformation, effected by Luther, Cromwell, Cranmer, and others, one hundred and fifty years afterwards. He held the living of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire, where he died in 1384.

Admiral Blake†. The son of a merchant at Bridgewater, where he was born in 1598. After the death of Charles I. he was appointed to the command of the fleet, and by his courage and ability made his country the first maritime power in the world, and rendered his own name terrible to all the naval potentates of Europe. He died on board the St. George, as he was entering Plymouth Sound, in 1659, aged 61 years.

Charles of Lorraine, Duke of Guise. He was the eldest son of Balafré, born in 1571. This Duke was arrested on the day his father was assassinated, and confined in the castle of Tours till 1591, when he escaped from his confinement. He submitted himself to Henry IV.; and was intrusted with high military employments by Louis XIII.; but was driven from his posts by Cardinal Richelieu, who was jealous of his ability and the power of his house. He died at Cuna, in the Siennois, in 1640, aged 69.

John, Duke of Bourbon and Auvergne, Peer and Constable of France, surnamed the Good; the

† I doubt this being a portrait of Blake; the costume is that of Elizabeth's reign.

last of the house of Bourbon, descended from St. Louis. He died April, 1488.

Henry of Lorraine, Duke of Guise, surnamed Balafré, one of the handsomest, wittiest, most courageous, and eloquent men of his time. He was basely assassinated by the order of Henry III. at Blois, (where he had appointed to meet the Duke, for the purpose of a friendly adjustment of their differences,) on the 23d of December, 1588, in his 38th year.

George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, was of an ancient family, and born at Brougham-Castle, Westmorland, in 1558. He was of a very chivalrous spirit, agreeably to the times in which he lived; and having fitted out several small fleets, at his own expense, against the Spaniards, greatly distinguished himself in the actions with the Spanish Armada. He died at the Savoy in London, in 1605, aged 47.

Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma and Placentia, was a celebrated and successful General of Philip II. of Spain. He was wounded in an action with the forces of Henry IV. of France, and died at Arras, 1592, in his 46th year.

John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, was the

son of Dudley, the infamous agent of Henry VII. He obtained the favour of Henry VIII., was frequently employed by him, and distinguished himself as a commander both by sea and land. After the death of Edward VI. he raised a force of six thousand men, intending to fix the crown upon the head of Lady Jane Grey; but, failing in his enterprise, he paid the forfeit of his life upon the scaffold, August the 21st, 1553.

William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, was bred to arms, and employed by Henry VIII. and Queen Mary, both at home and abroad. He died in 1569.

Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, was the son of the Earl of Surry, beheaded by Henry VIII. He possessed a bad disposition, and was at least privy to the death of Sir Thomas Overbury. He died in 1613.

Sir James Wilford, Knight, was born in the early part of Henry VIII.'s reign, was a gallant soldier, and made himself famous by his memorable defence of Haddington, in Scotland. It is not known when he died.

Friar Bacon, the wonder of his age, and one of the greatest luminaries the world ever produced;

but, living in an age of darkness, he was considered a magician, was persecuted, and suffered an imprisonment of many years. At length, obtaining his liberty, he lived the remainder of his days at Oxford, and died there, June 11, 1294, aged 80. He was born near Ilchester, in Somersetshire.

Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of Thomas Cranmer, Esq., and born at Aslacton, in Nottinghamshire, 1489. He was the greatest ornament and the firmest support of the reformed religion; meek, candid, learned, and pious, the patron of men of genius, and the warm encourager of merit wherever he found it. He was condemned to the stake as a heretic, and was burnt before Balliol-College, Oxford, March 21, 1554, aged 65.

Stephen Gardiner was the illegitimate son of Lionel Woodville, Bishop of Salisbury, brother to Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV. He was Secretary to Cardinal Wolsey, Chancellor to Queen Mary, and a violent persecutor of the Protestants. He died in 1555, aged 72.

Queen Mary, who rendered her memory infamous to the people of England by the bloody

persecution of her Protestant subjects ; she died November 17, 1558, in her 43d year.

John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. This Prelate was born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, in 1459, where his father was a merchant. He was a man of great piety and strict integrity, and an opposer of Henry's supremacy and Luther's doctrines from principle, being a zealous defender of what he considered the truth, neither swayed by party nor by passion. He was beheaded June 27, 1535, aged 76.

Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, was the son of a blacksmith, and born at Putney, in Surry, 1480. His learning and judgment recommended him to Wolsey, and afterwards to Henry VIII., but the meanness of his origin excited the jealousy of the nobility, and his zeal for the reformed religion inflamed the Roman Catholics. When Henry married Catherine Howard, Cromwell's enemies gained the ascendant, and he was soon brought to the scaffold, where he suffered, July 30, 1540.

Henry Fitzallan, Earl of Arundel, was the last of his illustrious family. He took the principal part in publishing and supporting Mary's right

to the throne when Northumberland conspired against her. He died in 1580.

Sir Thomas More. He was the son of Judge More, Page to Archbishop Moreton, and afterwards Keeper of the Great Seal to Henry VIII. Sir Thomas was a man of extensive learning, and acquired a reputation for great probity. As an historian, he did not always deserve the latter character. His history of Richard III., given in Speed, is a very partial, and in most parts a false relation. Living in Richard's time, and writing his history a few years after his death, he had opportunities of knowing the truth, and ought to have availed himself of them. Richard was bad enough, but it cannot be proved that he murdered the children; nor does it appear that he was even instrumental in the deaths of Clarence or Henry VI.‡. I believe it may be said of More, and of most of the characters of that period, that they are rather caricatures than portraits, being greatly overcoloured, whether saints or sinners. He was beheaded July 5, 1535, aged 55.

‡ See an Inquiry into the Character of Perkin Warbeck, in the Appendix to Dr. Henry's History of England.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. He was the eldest son of Henry, Earl of Surry, who was beheaded by Henry. Like his father, he had designs upon the Crown, and was beheaded June 7, 1572.

Henry VIII., a man of violent passions and determined character; who committed some acts that cannot be justified, at the head of which stands the beheading of Anne Boleyn, to which he was incited by a malignant unprovoked jealousy. In many respects he was a patriot King, and the great instrument by which the Almighty allowed the Reformation. He died January 29, 1547, in his 57th year.

Sir Christopher Hatton, Keeper of the Great Seal to Queen Elizabeth. He died September 20, 1591.

Cardinal Wolsey. This Prelate was born at Ipswich, March, 1471, and is said to have been the son of a butcher. This was ever remembered by his enemies; but he was a butcher of such affluence, that he could afford to send his son to the University; and the latter possessed such ability, that he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts at fourteen. Much has been said of his pride and ostentation, without considering that he lived in a time of

show and magnificence ; and many remark invidiously on his parade and processions, not reflecting that every Nobleman had one or two hundred retainers, and, when necessary, indulged in the same extravagant ceremonies that Wolsey observed. He was one of the greatest men, as a minister, this country can boast. No man ever filled so arduous a situation to whom so few crimes could be imputed. His last words, " Had I served my God," &c., while they shew his sense of his own unworthiness and the neglect of his Maker, declare him to have been a most faithful servant to his King. He was a great encourager of learning and learned men, and died in Leicester-Abbey, November 30, 1530.

Sir Francis Walsingham was of a respectable family, and born in 1536. He was a consummate statesman, of great integrity and unshaken ability. It is recorded to his honour that he strenuously opposed Leicester's wish to take off the Queen of Scots by poison. He was one of the greatest promoters of the navigation and commerce of his country ; and so liberal, that he left not money sufficient to discharge the expenses of his funeral. He died in 1590, aged 54.

Sir Francis Drake was the son of a seaman, and born near Tavistock, in Devonshire, in 1545. In 1570 he made a voyage to the Spanish West Indies, for the purpose of information, as he likewise did in 1573 and 1577. In 1580, he returned from his voyage round the world, and in 1585 he was created an Admiral, and soon after destroyed an immense number of Spanish vessels, and occasioned their trade considerable injury. He was Vice-Admiral to the Earl of Effingham, and did his duty in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. He died in 1595, aged 50, universally admired and lamented.

William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Lord Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth, was the son of Richard Cecil, Groom of the Robes to Henry VIII., and Sheriff of Northamptonshire, born in 1521,—a man of a sagacious, mild, moderate, but determined spirit. He guided Elizabeth's councils, and ever retained her favour during the whole of her reign, and died universally lamented August 4, 1598, aged 77.

Queen Elizabeth, the pride of her country, the establisher of the Protestant religion, beloved and loving during a long reign, but vilified by the enemies of the church of England, and her

memory traduced by modern writers ‡. She reigned forty-five years, and died March 24, 1603, aged 70.

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, was the son of John Duke of Northumberland, and born 1532. He was Master of the Horse to the Queen, and in 1585 was Generalissimo of the forces in the Low Countries. Leicester was accomplished, and even professed to be religious, but in reality possessed the mind of a demon. He died 1588, aged 56.

Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset. Of him hereafter.

Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, was the second son of Lord Burleigh, born in 1550, and succeeded Sir F. Walsingham as Secretary of State in 1590. He afterwards became Lord Treasurer, at the death of the Earl of Dorset, in 1608, and was indefatigable in promoting the welfare of his country both at home and abroad. His death took place June 24, 1612.

‡ When the arbitrary acts of Elizabeth are mentioned, it should be remembered, that she exercised the government as she found it, and that all her measures were for the public good.

Sir John Norris. A celebrated naval and military commander in Elizabeth's reign. He died in 1598.

Sir Walter Mildmay was the son of Sir Thomas Mildmay, of Moulsham-Hall, Essex. Sir Walter was the patron of literature in his day; and founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge. He died in 1589.

William of Nassau, first Prince of Orange, and the original Stadtholder of Holland. He was the great assertor of his country's liberties, but was murdered by Balthazar Gerrard, a Burgundian, who shot him at Delft, in 1584, in the 51st year of his age. The assassin was one of his own servants, and was instigated to the deed by the Court of Spain.

Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, was the son of the Duke of Norfolk beheaded in Elizabeth's reign. He was Lord Treasurer to James I.; was a great peculator; and, in consequence, was dismissed from his high office, fined £80,000, and imprisoned.

Thomas (son of Henry) Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex. This Nobleman was employed by Elizabeth both in a military and a political character, and was

highly esteemed by that Princess for his shrewd and politic capacity.

John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, was of an ancient family, and born at Great Grimsby, Yorkshire, in 1530. He proved himself not only a zealous opposer of the Roman Catholic religion, but one of the worthiest men the church ever enjoyed, and died lamented in 1604.

Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Farnworth, Lincolnshire, September, 1544. He was Chaplain to Archbishop Whitgift, and afterwards became his worthy successor. This Prelate was an excellent preacher, a vigilant governor of the church, and filled the see of Canterbury with great reputation. He died in 1610.

Thomas Egerton, Baron of Ellesmere, was the natural son of Sir Richard Egerton, of Ridley, in Cheshire, and born in 1540. He was Keeper of the Great Seal to Elizabeth, and Lord Chancellor to James I. From him descended the Dukes of Bridgwater. He died at York-House, in the Strand, in the year 1616.

Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, was the son of Thomas Howard, Lord Effingham, and was

born in 1536. He was Lord High Admiral to Elizabeth, and commanded the British fleet, when, by his prudence, judgment, and valour, he defeated the Armada. He died in 1624.

* *Mary Queen of Scots*, when a child.

Catherine of Arragon, Queen to Henry VIII.

† *Isabella Clara Eugene*, Governess of the Low Countries.

Luther, *Melancthon*, and *Pomeranus*, Reformers, by Holbein, 2 ft. by 1 ft. 1 in. Luther was an Augustine monk; he died February 18, 1546, aged 63. Melancthon was Greek Professor at the University of Wittemberg, possessed a mild disposition, and materially assisted the Reformers in England. He died April 19, 1560, aged 64, and was buried near Luther at Wittemberg.

Agricola and *Erasmus*.—Agricola was a Saxon, and a Professor at Wittemberg. Erasmus was very learned, and the first Latin scholar of his age connected with the Reformers, but did not openly espouse their cause, yet wrote against the church of Rome. He came to England, and was made Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, and was honoured with the Greek professorship both at Oxford and Cambridge: he was likewise Mini-

ster of Aldington, in Kent. He died July 12, 1536, aged 58.

† *A Florentine Nobleman*, of the Strozzi family.

† *Isabella Monata, Countess of Monc.*

* *St. John and the Lamb*, by Corregio ‡, 1 ft. 4½ in. by 1 ft. 2 in.; a beautiful picture.

† *William, Baron de Montmorency.*

† *The Duke de Alvarez.*

† *Ninon de l'Enclos*, a celebrated lady at the court of France, in the reign of Louis XIV. She was so witty and accomplished, that her house was the resort of all who were esteemed learned, elegant, and polite; nor were the young nobility considered qualified for company or travel unless they had attended her levees. She was esteemed remarkably handsome; and retained her beauty so perfectly, that a natural son of her's, unacquainted with his birth, fell in love with her when she was eighty. She died in her ninetieth year at Paris, 1705.

† *The Countess of Desmond.* She attained to upwards of a hundred years.—This is the lady who described the Duke of Gloucester (Richard

‡ Antonio Da Corregio, born at Corregio, from which city he took his name. He died 1519, aged 40.

III.) as a very handsome Prince, having danced with him in her youth.

† *An Earl of Surry.*

† *Philip, Count Horn*, celebrated for his patriotic endeavours to deliver his country from the Spanish yoke.

James I. of England. This Prince was born in 1567. He possessed considerable judgment, learning, and ability; was mild, generous, and affable; well calculated and well disposed to make his people happy;—but the timidity and irresolution of his character prevented the happiness he courted; and the ill blood which arose from the religious troubles of Henry VIII.'s time, but which had been so ably managed and kept down by Elizabeth, by degrees burst forth, and would have fallen upon James, as afterwards it did upon his son, had not death fortunately snatched him from its perils. He departed this life March 27, 1625, aged 58.

Ann Boleyn, the amiable but unfortunate Queen of Henry VIII. She was the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn and Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk. She was beheaded in 1536, in her 29th year. 8 in. by 6½ in.

The Emperor Charles V. of Spain, the greatest monarch in Europe. He became weary of his office, and fatigued with its forms and ceremonies, and retired to the monastery of St. Just, in Spain, where he died October 25, 1558.

Edward VI. of England, celebrated for his piety, learning, and benevolence. He died greatly lamented, in the 16th year of his age and the seventh of his reign, at Greenwich, 1553.

Henry V. of England; an indifferent copy, after a picture in Provost's College, Eton, given to the third Duke by Mr. Hanbury of Kelmarsh, Northamptonshire.

A Masquerade, by Bronimo.

Louis XV. of France.

The Honourable Edward Cranfield.

James Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex. They were sons of Lionel, Earl of Middlesex.

† *A Doge of Venice*.

The Earl of Abergavenny.

The Countess of Abergavenny. She was a daughter of the first Earl of Dorset.

Edward, Earl of Dorset. A copy.

Sir Kenelm Digby. A copy.

Oliver Cromwell the Regicide, by Walker. This

man may be considered the Prince of, and a pattern for, Reformers:—" He pretended freedom for all men; and, with the help of that pretence, made all men his servants; he took up arms against taxes of scarce £200,000 a year, and raised them to above £2,000,000; he quarrelled for the loss of three or four ears, and struck off three or four hundred heads; he fought against an imaginary suspicion of 2000 guards to be fetched for the King from some where, and kept up for himself 40,000, under the pretence of defending the Parliament, which Parliament he afterwards dissolved," &c. He died September 3, 1658.

LADY BETTY GERMAIN'S ROOM.

Judith with the Head of Holofernes; Judith, chap. xiii. ver. 10.

Cymon and Iphigenia, Lely, 4 ft. 10 in. by 3 ft. 7 in.

Charles, Lord Buckhurst, when a child.

Lord Gowrey and Vandyke in tapestry. Vandyke married a daughter of Lord Gowrey's.

Mouse Montague, Earl of Halifax.

LADY BETTY GERMAIN'S DRESSING- ROOM†.

Maurice Prince of Orange, son of William, first Prince. He was appointed Governor of the Netherlands in the room of the Earl of Leicester.

Lady Raleigh, wife to Sir Walter Raleigh.

Nymph and Echo, by Lely, 4 ft. 10 in. by 3 ft. 7½ in.

William Paulet, first Marquis of Winchester.

Thomas, first Earl of Dorset; *his Countess, Cecilia Baker*; *Richard, third Earl of Dorset*, *his Countess, and the Lady Margaret, their Daughter*. From this lady descended the present Tufton family. They are very excellent heads, by Cornelius Jansen.

Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon, cousin to Queen Elizabeth, and Chamberlain of her Household. He commanded the body-guard when her Majesty reviewed the troops at Tilbury Fort.

† Lady Betty Germain was the daughter of Lord Berkeley, better known as Lady Betty Berkeley. She married Sir John Germain, a Dutchman, and left her property to Lord George Sackville (who took her name), father of the present Duke of Dorset.

THE SPANGLED BED-ROOM.

The Duke of Monmouth.

A Mrs. Sackville, by Lely.

The bed, wainscot, cabinet, and the rude floor in this room, are worthy of notice.

THE DRESSING-ROOM.

A Miser.

A Venus, Titian, 3 ft. 2 in. by 2 ft. 4 in.

A Candle-Light, by Schalken.

The Salutation, a beautiful little picture, Rembrandt.

Sibylla Persica, copied by old Stone at Rome, 3 ft. 1 in. by 3 ft. 2 in.

Miss Stewart, afterwards one of the mistresses of Charles II.

Duchess of Richmond, Lely, 2 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 11 in.

Ann, Duchess of York, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, mother to Queen Mary and Queen Ann, by Lely, 4 ft. 1 in. by 3 ft. 3 in.

The Nativity, by Bassano †.

A Satyr and Venus, Correggio, 5 ft. 4 in. by 3 ft. 9 in.

† Giacomo Da Ponte Da Bassano, so called from the place of his birth, Bassano, a village belonging to the Republic of Venice.

The Countess of Shrewsbury, one of the most depraved women of Charles II.'s time. She was too intimate with Killigrew; and afterwards became as indecorous with the Duke of Buckingham. The latter killed her husband, Lord Shrewsbury, in a duel; after which event the Duke and she continued to live together.

A Landscape, by Salvator Rosa †.

Sir Theodore Mayerus, Physician to James I. He discovered the method of trepanning the scull in case of fractures. Sir Theodore died in 1655, aged 83. This is a fine three-quarter picture by Dobson, 3 ft. 8 in. by 3 ft.

A Card-Party, and other Figures, by Hemskirk; —a clever picture, but in which the painter has not been over-modest.

* *Venus reposing*, (after Titian,) by Ozias Humphrey, 2 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 11 in.

William Compton, Earl of Northampton, a fine three-quarter picture, by Vandyke.

Abraham entertaining the Angels; —a brilliant picture by Guercino, 3 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 8 in.

A Magdalene, by Albini.

† This celebrated Painter was a Neapolitan, born in 1614, and was esteemed one of the most excellent masters that Italy produced in that century.

Lady Ossory.

Lady Strafford,

THE BILLIARD-ROOM,

FORMERLY THE LEICESTER GALLERY.

*Diana and Nymphs, discovered by Actæon, 6 ft. 5 in.
by 5 ft. 6 in.‡.*

Its companion, *The Fault of Calisto.*

Sir Kenelm Digby, by Vandyke.—Sir Kenelm was the intimate friend of Edward Earl of Dorset,

Sir Thomas More, by Holbein.

A Masquerade.

Lady Frances Cranfield, afterwards Countess of Dorset, and her Brother, James Lord Cranfield. These pictures are curious specimens of the costume of that time.

A Masquerade, by Paul Veronese.

An Old Man, by Bassano.

St. Peter, by Rembrandt||.

† *A Head of a Youth blowing a Flute.*

Two Landscapes, by Poussin ¶.

Frans Hals, a very spirited portrait, by himself.

‡ The originals are in the Marquis of Stafford's collection at London; they were painted by Titian for Charles II, of Spain.

|| Van Rein Rembrandt.

¶ Nicholas Poussin, born at Andel, in Normandy, in 1594.

Sir Henry Fermor.

The Prince Palatine of the Rhine. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James I. In the defence of this Prince's cause, the amiable Charles, urged by his own feelings, and obeying the injunctions of his father, continued the war in which he found himself involved when he ascended the throne. This embarrassed his finances, and obliged him to become a suppliant to the Commons, which ultimately led to all the disorders, and to the horrible catastrophe that followed, 2 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 11 in.

The Princess Palatine, and her two Daughters, from one of whom descended the present Royal Family of England, 2 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 11 in. each. These pictures were painted by Lucas de Heere.

† *Lord and Lady Arundel.*

† *Lord Sunderland.*

† *Sir Anthony Cope*, ancestor to her Grace the present Duchess of Dorset.

Peace, with the Arts and Sciences, 7 ft. 9 in. by 5 ft. 10 in. The head of the musician in this picture is well conceived, conveying a good idea of moving to time.

Charles II.

Heraclitus and Democritus, the laughing and crying Philosophers, by Mignard †.

Thomas Betterton. (Vide Dining-Parlour.)

† *The Earl of Carlisle*.

Major Mohun. He is painted in his shirt, having a sword in his hand preparing to defend himself. He was a performer on the stage in the time of Charles I.; and, during the civil wars, distinguished himself by his services in the royal army. 2 ft. 5 in. by 2 ft. 1 in.

Sir Ralph Bosville, 7 ft. 1 in. by 3 ft. 9 in. The descendants of this family continued to reside at Bradborne, in the neighbourhood of Knole, till within these few years. The last in the right line from this Sir R. Bosville was a Mr. Ralph Bosville, a very singular character. Disgusted with his own family, he left his property to a stranger, Mr. (afterwards Sir Richard) Bettison, formerly a clerk in the South-Sea House. This gentleman, when a clerk, first attracted Mr. Bosville's notice by his civility and attention when he came to the office to receive his dividends. In failure of male issue to Mr. Bettison, Mr. Bosville willed his property to Mr. Lane, of Sevenoaks,

† Nicholas Mignard, born at Troyes.

whose family's respected descendant now enjoys the estate.

James I.—7 ft. 10 in. by 5 ft. 7 in.

Henry, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of James I.—7 ft. 1 in. by 4 ft. 6 in. He died November 8, 1612, aged 19.

Lady Milton, by Pompeo Battoni. This lady was Caroline, daughter of Lionel, Duke of Dorset, and mother to the late Lord Dorchester and the present Lady Caroline Damer.

Philip II. of Spain, and his Queen, by Sir Anthony More, 7 ft. by 4 ft. 11 in. each. By his first Queen he had a son, Don Carlos, who was murdered in prison (as is supposed) by his orders. He married Mary of England at Winchester, in 1554, and in Elizabeth's reign, in 1580, fitted out the Armada. He died September 13, 1598.

Nicolo Molino, a Venetian Nobleman, Ambassador at the Court of James I., by Mytens, 7 ft. 11 in. by 4 ft. 10 in.

James, Duke of Hamilton, by Vandyke, 7 ft. 1 in. by 4 ft. 2 in.

The Countess of Bedford, a fine portrait by Lely, 3 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 8 in.

In the window painted on glass is a man in

armour, with this inscription : " Herbrandus de Sacville Præpotens, Normanus intravit Angliam cum Guilulma Conquestore, Anno Dom. 1066."

In this room are the pedigrees of the Sackville and Curzon families. They are valuable performances, the Sackville one in particular ; it was executed by Sir William Seger (Garter), Richard St. George (Norroy), and Henry St. George (Richmond), in the year 1623. The seats and stools in this room are of Elizabeth and James's time.

THE VENETIAN BED-ROOM ;

So called from having been slept in by Nicolo Molino, the Venetian Ambassador.

§ *Catherine II. of Russia*, grandmother to the Emperor Alexander.

Lady Hume, daughter of Richard, fifth Earl of Dorset, and Countess to Earl Hume of Scotland.

Lionel, Duke of Dorset.

Elizabeth, Duchess to the latter.

The elegant state bed and furniture in this room are said to have been placed here for the reception of James II.

§ This mark shews the articles introduced by Earl Whitworth.

THE VENETIAN DRESSING-ROOM.

Poultry, by Honderkooter.

* *Mrs. Abington*, the celebrated comic actress; a fine whole-length, a present to the Duke of Dorset from Mrs. Abington.—Sir J. Reynolds. 7 ft. 9 in. by 4 ft. 10 in.

Lionel Duke of Dorset, on horseback, a small picture by Wootton.

Sir Thomas More.

A fine Old Head. A study.

* *The Death of Meleager*, a sketch by Rubens.

Mr. Brett.

A Landscape, with Figures and Cattle, by Berchem. 5 ft. by 3 ft. 7 in.

Miss Axford. This is the fair Quaker that his Majesty noticed when Prince of Wales. Reynolds.

A Flemish Peasant, by Teniers.

A Companion to ditto.

Ann, Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, formerly Countess of Dorset.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, by Riley†; 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. This great statesman and politician was learned in the laws, which he explained with a

† One of the best native Painters that has flourished in England. He died 1691.

clearness and eloquence peculiar to himself; but unfortunately prostituted his great abilities in an endeavour to enslave his country, and became a factious leader and a popular incendiary. He died at Amsterdam, January 1682-3, aged 62.

**Signora Schielleni*, by Reynolds. 2 ft. 5 in. by 2 ft.

**The Death of Cleopatra*, a very fine picture by Dominichino.

An Old Man's Head. A study.

**Monsieur Campchinetze*, by Gainsborough. He was an officer in the Swiss guards when they were overpowered by the furious Jacobins in the Tuilleries, at the commencement of the French Revolution; and lay some hours concealed amongst the dead soldiers, till night afforded him an opportunity to escape. Being conversant in the English language, he passed himself for a native of that country, and quitted Paris in the disguise of a servant. He lived for some time as an ostler at an inn on the road, till at length he was so fortunate as to escape to England, where he resided many years. He frequently visited the Duke of Dorset both in London and at Knole.

Isabella, Duchess of Brabant.

Margaret of Austria, Infanta of Spain.

* *A Battle-Piece*, by Borgognone [†], 5 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 6 in.

A Fancy Picture, after Titian, 4 ft. 11 in. by 3 ft. 8 in.

A Landscape, by Zucherrilli.

Albertus, Archduke of Austria.

THE PASSAGE.

Jane Seymour, Queen of Henry VIII., and two or three indifferent copies of other pictures.

THE BALL-ROOM.

The pictures are chiefly of the family, and are as follow:—

* *Lord Sackville*, better known as Lord George Germain; a strong and pleasing likeness, by Gainsborough, and is one of that master's best portraits; 4 ft. by 3 ft. 3 in. After the battle of Minden his Lordship was exposed to much public clamour, and his good name sacrificed to please a powerful interest, and to gratify the unmerited resentment of Prince Ferdinand. He had ever

[†] His true name was Giacomo Cortesi, but commonly called Borgognone, from the country where he was born.

been esteemed a gallant soldier, was wounded at the memorable battle of Dettingen, and the ball that struck him, having entered his body, went with him to the grave. During the latter part of his life he held the office of Secretary of State, greatly to the satisfaction of his present Majesty, who esteemed and regarded him as one of his particular friends.

Mary Curzon, Countess to Edward Earl of Dorset, the daughter and sole heiress of George Curzon, Esq., of Croxhall, in the county of Derby. She was a very accomplished lady, and was preceptress to the children of Charles I.

Edward, fourth Earl of Dorset, who fought and killed the sanguinary Lord Bruce in a duel; a fine portrait by Vandyke, 7 ft. by 4 ft. 9 in.

Lionel, first Duke of Dorset, by Kneller, 8 ft. by 4 ft. 9 in.

Elizabeth, Duchess of the latter, by Hudson, 8 ft. by 4 ft. 9 in. She was the daughter of General Collier, brother to Lord Portmore.

John Frederick, the third Duke, one of the handsomest men of his time; a fine picture by Reynolds; 7 ft. 9 in. by 4 ft. 9 in.

**Arabella Diana*, the present Duchess, by

Hopner, 7 ft. 9 in. by 4 ft. 9 in. In this picture the artist has not done justice to the original, having completely missed the character and expression of her Grace's countenance. The present Duchess is the daughter of Sir Charles Cope, and co-heiress with **Katherine, Countess of Aboyne**.

Thomas Sackville, first Earl of Dorset.

Robert Sackville, second Earl of Dorset.

Margaret Howard, Countess of the latter. She was the daughter of **Thomas Howard**, Duke of Norfolk.

Charles, sixth Earl of Dorset; a very fine portrait by Kneller, equal to Vandyke; 7 ft. by 4 ft. 7 in.

Richard, fifth Earl of Dorset, by Gerard Soest; 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft.

Frances Cranfield, fifth Countess, 7 ft. by 4 ft. She was the daughter of **Lionel, Earl of Middlesex**.

Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex; a good portrait, by Mytens; 7 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in. He was the son of **Thomas Cranfield**, a merchant of considerable property in London, and was appointed Lord Treasurer by James I., who created him Earl of Middlesex. His Lordship had several sons, all of whom dying without issue, his property

devolved to his daughter, the Countess of Dorset. Charles Earl of Dorset, son of this lady, obtained the title of Earl of Middlesex, in addition to that of Dorset; and it has been enjoyed by the eldest son of the Duke from that period till the present day. Lionel, Earl of Middlesex, died August 6, 1645, aged 70.

Anne, Countess to Lionel, Earl of Middlesex; 7 ft. by 4 ft. She was the daughter of Richard Shepherd, a merchant of London.

Anne, Countess to Richard, third Earl; 7 ft. by 4 ft. 2 in. She was the daughter of George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. Mr. Walpole has placed her among the royal and noble authors. Her Ladyship was a woman of great spirit and determination, a trait of which may be discovered in a letter of her's to the Secretary of State to Charles II., who had ventured to dictate to her a Member for the borough of Appleby. It is not generally known, and may be acceptable to the curious. It runs thus:---

“ I have been bullied by an usurper; I have been neglected by a court; but I will not be dictated to by a subject.
“ Your man sha'n't stand !

“ ANN,
“ Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery.”

Richard, third Earl of Dorset, having on the sword of his grandfather Thomas, the guard of which was formed by the initials of his name, T. D.

THE CHAPEL-ROOM.

Abigail meeting David; *Samuel*, first book, chapter 25.

Sir Fleetwood Shepherd, Usher of the Black Rod to Queen Anne and George I.

Upon the ebony-cabinet in this room is placed an old carving, containing several figures, representing Our Saviour bearing his Cross, the Sepulchre, &c. It belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, and was given by her to Robert, Earl of Dorset.

THE ORGAN-ROOM.

Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Sir John Suckling, son of Sir John Suckling, Comptroller of the Household to Charles I. He wrote Latin at nine years of age, made the tour of Europe, and served a campaign under the great Gustavus Adolphus. In the rebellion he raised

a troop of horse for the King's service, which cost him £12,000. He died in 1641, in his twenty-eighth year, much lamented. His death was occasioned by the villany of his own servant.— The wretch had placed an open razor in Sir John's boot, which, drawing on in haste, so severely lacerated his leg as to bring on mortification, which baffled the skill of his surgeon, and robbed the world of a most accomplished gentleman.

Margaret Woffington, the celebrated actress, in the character of *Penelope*. She was greatly admired by Mr. Garrick, who addressed her in the beautiful song called *Peggy*, beginning with “Once more I'll tune the vocal shell.”

A Head of Milton the Poet, when a youth. It is a good portrait, by Mrs. Beale, 1 ft. 2 in. by 7 in.

THE CHAPEL.

This is a distinct and separate building, though attached to the mansion. It is well adapted for family worship, and has been frequently used for that purpose. It has been lately repaired, and is very simple, plain, and neat in its appearance.

THE DRAWING-ROOM.

The pictures in this room are by the first masters, and are valuable and chief performances.

* *A Chinese Youth*, named Warnoton, who came to England for improvement, and was educated at the Grammar-School at Sevenoaks; painted for the Duke of Dorset by Sir Joshua Reynolds.
4 ft. 1 in. by 3 ft. 3 in.

* *A Madona and St. John*, by Andrea del Sarto.
4 ft. by 2 ft. 10 in.

* *A Holy Family*, beautifully executed by Titian.

* *A Holy Family*, by Parmegiano ‡.

* *A Post-House*, by Wouverman. 1 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 5 in.

* *The Fortune-Teller*, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.
4 ft. 9 in. by 4 ft.

* *A Holy Family*, by Paul Veronese (a present from Lord Clermont). 3 ft. 5 in. by 2 ft. 9 in.

A Madona and Child.

* *The Rape of the Wife of Hercules*, by Annibal Carracci.

* *A Landscape*, with Figures and Cattle, by Berchem. 2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in.

‡ His true name was Francesco Mazzuoli, but he received that of Parmegiano from the city of Parma, where he was born in 1504. He died poor, at the age of 86.

The Angel liberating St. Peter, a charming production by Teniers, but in which the painter has made a grand mistake, having dressed the guards in the costume of the seventeenth century instead of that of the first, which should have been the Roman. This is like Shakespeare's error in *Hamlet*, where the *King* says,—

“ No jocund health that Denmark drinks to-day

“ But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell.”

A small Head of Raphael ‡, by himself. This great master of the art died at Rome, on Good Friday, 1520, aged 38 years.

* *A Pieta*, by Annibal Carracci. 1 ft. 1 in. by 10 in.

The Countess of Castlemain, afterwards Duchess of Cleveland, one of Charles II.'s favourites; a fine portrait by Lely. 6 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 3 in.

Frances, Countess of Dorset, by Vandyke. 6 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 3 in.

* *St. John and the Lamb*.

* *A Holy Family*, by Vandyke. 8½ ft. by 6½ ft.

* *Judith with the Head of Holofernes*. 1 ft. 1 in. by 11 in.

‡ Raphael D'Urbino. He took the latter name from Urbino in Italy, where he was born on Good Friday, 1482. It is somewhat remarkable that his birth and death happened on the same religious anniversary.

* *The Marriage of St. Catherine*, by Parme-
giano. 1 ft. 2 in. by 8 in.

* *Henry VIII.*, by Holbein. 3 ft. 3 in. by
2 ft. 4 in.

Cosmo, Duke of Tuscany, a fine three-quarter by
Tintoret; a present from the Duke to Charles,
Lord Buckhurst; 3 ft. 3½ in. by 2 ft. 5 in.

* *Count Ugolino*, the subject from Dante's *In-
ferno*. This fine picture, and its opposite, the
Fortune-Teller, are fine displays of Sir Joshua Rey-
nolds's comprehensive and extraordinary powers.
5 ft. 10 in. by 4 ft.

Card-Players, by Ostade.

* *The Death of the Maccabees*, by Vandyke,
3 ft. by 2 ft. 4 in.

* A fine three-quarters of *Mary Queen of Scots* ‡,
by Zucherelli.

* *A Magdalene*, by Guercino.

* *A Sibyl*, by Domenichino ||, 3 ft. 2 in. by 2 ft. 4 in.

‡ It has been the fashion with modern writers to blazon the name of Mary at the expense of that of Elizabeth; but their regal character should be estimated by the firmness, patriotism, and self-denial of the individuals, and by the love and respect borne them by their subjects. In these respects Elizabeth's stands upon an eminence which Mary's never can attain. Mary's misfor-
tunes and death are ever to be lamented; yet it must be allowed that they were natural fruits of her own imprudence and misconduct.

|| His true name was Dominico Zampieri.

THE CARTOON,

(FORMERLY THE GREAT GALLERY,)

So called from the fine copies after Raphael, by Daniel Mytens, which are placed in this room. They have lately, with some of Sir Joshua Reynolds's pictures, been cleaned and restored to their original spirit and beauty by that excellent artist, Mr. John Rising †. These pictures were painted for Lionel Earl of Middlesex, and were removed from Copt-Hall ‖, in Essex, by Charles, Earl of Dorset.

The Cartoons are, *The Death of Ananias*, Acts chapter xiii. verse 2; 11 ft. 3 in. by 8 ft. 7 in.—*Peter and John restoring the Lame Man*, Acts, chapter iii. verses 6 and 7; 14 ft. 1 in. by 8 ft. 7 in.—*The*

† Rising was a modest, amiable, unassuming man.

‖ The painted window in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, was in the Chapel at Copt-Hall. After that estate was sold Lionel Duke of Dorset wished to place that window at Knole, and offered to purchase it. The proprietor of the house required a large sum; and when the Duke was about to agree to his terms, he was informed a still larger sum was expected. The Duke, offended at this behaviour, indignantly declined treating any further; and the window was at length sold, I believe to Government, for a less sum than had been tendered by the Duke of Dorset.

Draught of Fishes, Luke, chapter v. verse 10; 10 ft. 10 in. by 8 ft. 7.—*Jesus and his Disciples*, John, chapter xxi. verse 17; 12 ft. 11 in. by 7 ft. 10 in.—*Paul and Barnabas at Lycaonia*, Acts, chapter xv. verses 8 to 14.

Lady Mary Compton, daughter of the Earl of Northampton, Countess to Charles Earl of Dorset; 4 ft. by 3 ft. 3 in.—Lely.

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; 3 ft. 9 in. by 3 ft.

The Earl of Surry, by Holbein; 7 ft. by 4 ft. 4 in. A fine three-quarter picture by Dobson, equal to Vandyke, miscalled *General Monk*; it was formerly said to be a General Davis, who had been Oliver Cromwell's barber. This was a vulgar error, to say the least of it; there is no such name as Davis to be found in the list of the Parliament's officers, while the engravings after the portrait of the Duke of Albermarle bear no affinity to this picture. It is a pity it is not known whose likeness it is, the picture being among the best portraits in the house, and no doubt that of a loyal and distinguished officer.

In this room are four fine casts from the Florentine Gallery, the size of nature, *viz.* 1. *The Venus*

de Medicis;—2. *The Listening Slave*, *Vndeclius*, who discovered the conspiracy of the sons of Junius Brutus for the restoration of the Tarquins. He was rewarded for this, and made a citizen of Rome. 3. *The Boxers*; and, 4. *The Dancing Faun*.

This room is ninety feet in length, eighteen in width, and fifteen in height. The fire-dogs, sconces, and carpets in this room, are rare and curious. The state canopy, with its appendages, was used by the Duke of Dorset, while Ambassador at the Court of Louis XVI.

In the windows are the arms of the Sackvilles and their wives, in a direct line from Robert de Sackville to Richard the third Earl, and are continued in the colonnade to the first Duke, as will be noticed in its proper place. There are likewise in the first window the arms of Rokesley, Manwodge, Wray, and Lewyn. In the next window those of Aubrey, Herbert, Snagge, Gerrard, Popham, and Perkeruge. It does not appear that any of these families were related to the Sackvilles, nor is it known why they were placed here. The first is Sir Robert Sackville, and Lettice, daughter of Sir Henry Woodville; Sir Jordan de Sackville and Ela, daughter of Ralph de Den;

*Richard Cole
of the Arches.*



*Ralph Rocheby
Master of Requests.*



*Roger Marroode
C^t Baron of Eccles.*



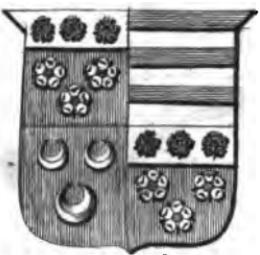
*Christopher Wray
L^t C^t. Justice.*



*William Lewyn
Judge of the Prerogative.*



*Julius
Judge of Admiralty.*



*William Aubrey
Judge of Audience.*



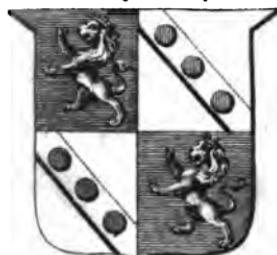
*John Herbert
Master of Requests.*



*Sugge
Master Ser^t at Law.*



*Gilbert Gerrard
Master of the Requests.*

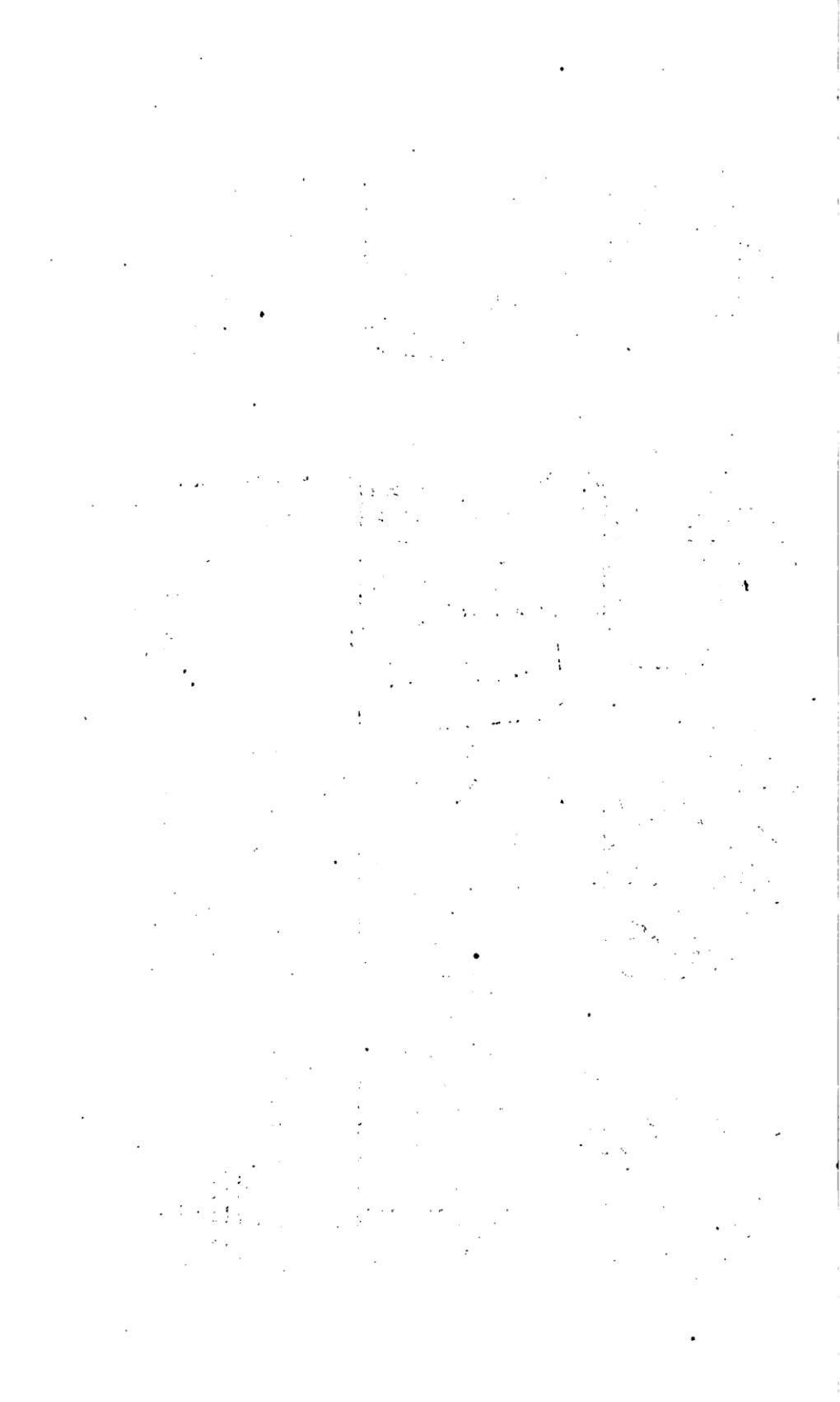


*John Popham
Attorney General.*



*John Burkirge
Her Majest^t. Ser^t at Law.*





Jordan Sackville, and Clementina, daughter of Alberic Vere, Earl of Oxford; Sir Jeffery Sackville, and Constantia, daughter of Sir Edmond Brook; Sir Jordan Sackville, and Maud, daughter of —— Normanville; Sir William Sackville, and Clara, daughter of Matthew de Hastings; Sir Jordan Sackville, and Margery, daughter of Sir Robert Aquillon; Sir Andrew Sackville, and Ermintrude, daughter of Sir Roger Malyns; Sir Andrew Sackville, and Joan, daughter of Roger de Mortuomore, or Mortimor; Sir Andrew Sackville, and Joan, sister and heiress to Joan de la Beeche; Sir Thomas Sackville, and Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Dalingridge; Edward Sackville, and Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Wakehurst; Humphrey Sackville, and Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Brown; Richard Sackville, and Isabel, daughter of John Diggs; Sir John Sackville, and Ann, daughter of Sir William Boleyn; Sir Richard Sackville, and Winifred, daughter of Sir J. Bruges; Thomas Sackville, first Earl, and Cicely Baker, daughter of Sir John Baker; Robert Sackville, second Earl, and Margaret, daughter of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk; Richard Sackville, third Earl, and Ann

Clifford, Countess of Cumberland. The shield with the arms of Sackville and Culpepper belonged to a Sackville, a descendant from Sackville and Dalingridge. The shield having the arms of Nowers is not connected with the family; in its place the name and arms of Wakehurst ought to appear. The shield with the arms of Arundel should not be in the line with the others, having had no connexion with this family, that of Brown, wife to Humphrey Sackville excepted, who was a branch of the Arundels.

The following brief account of the Sackvilles who once owned these shields, and of their descendants, may be acceptable to some persons. They are extracts chiefly from Collins's Peerage, or works equally authentic.

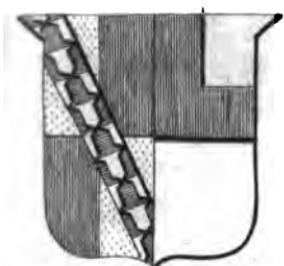
It is evident from the Norman historians that this family was of very ancient extraction, being among those who accompanied Rollo the Dane when he burst into France, and took possession of Normandy. The Sackvilles were lords of the town and seigniory of Sackville, in Normandy, anciently written Salchivilla, Salcavilla, and Saccavilla. Hirbrand de Salchivilla was one of the leaders of those forces, who came into England with William the

Conqueror, and is the seventh named in a list of them in an old manuscript in the possession of Edward Gwyn, of the Custos-Brevium Office, in the reign of King James I. This Herbrand, returning into Normandy, was living there in 1079, having three sons, Jordan, William, and Robert; also a daughter, Avice, of whom Ordericus Vitalis, in his Norman History, makes most honourable mention. Sir Jordan de Sackville, eldest son of Herbrand, was Sewer of all England, by a grant of William the Conqueror; but resided in Normandy, where he died. Sir William de Sackville, second son of Herbrand, became resident in England, and possessed considerable estates. He had issue, by Albreada his wife, one son, Sir William, who died without issue; and three daughters, his heirs, the youngest of whom married William de Glanville, Lord of Bromholm, in the reign of Henry I., and founded the church there. Sir Robert de Sackville, third son of Herbrand, succeeded his brother: he was the first of the witnesses to a charter of King Stephen's, whilst he was Earl of Morteign, wherein he gave the church of Lille Church to the monks of St. John of Colchester, and his name is there written Robertus de Salka-

ville. He was one of the retinue that accompanied William, the only legitimate son of Henry II in Normandy, and was on the point of sailing to England with him, when the Earl of Morteign, at the time they were about to weigh anchor, was attacked with a bowel complaint, which compelled the Earl to return on shore, taking with him Sir Robert Sackville and another Knight. This providentially saved them from the fate of their companions, the ship being wrecked immediately upon its putting to sea, when the Prince, and one hundred and forty young Noblemen and Gentlemen of the best families of England and Normandy, were drowned. This happened November 26, 1119, and was occasioned by the drunken state of the seamen. This Sir Robert, affected by the disorders and misrule in the reign of King Stephen, quitted secular affairs, and professed himself a monk in the monastery of St. John of Colchester. His wife was Lettice, daughter of Sir Henry Woodville, Knight, by whom he had four sons, Jordan, Stephen, Nigel, and Elias de Sackville.

Nigel de Sackville was excommunicated by Thomas à Becket who, mortating his archiepisc-

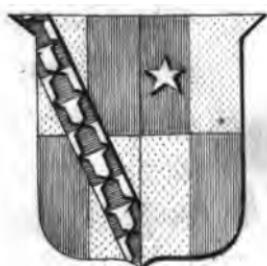
Sackville & Woodville.



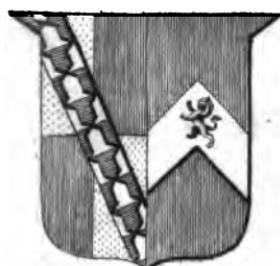
Sackville and Den.



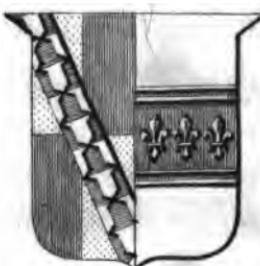
Sackville and Vero.



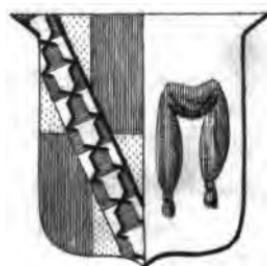
Sackville and Brook.



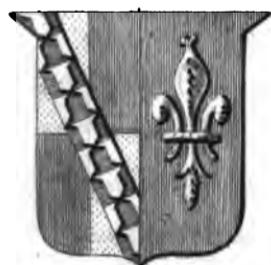
Sackville and Normanville.



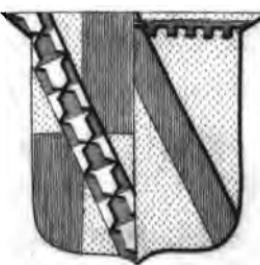
Sackville and Hastings



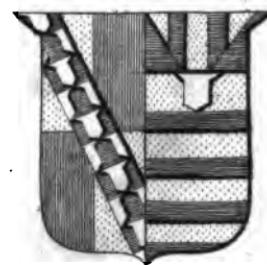
Sackville and Aquillon.

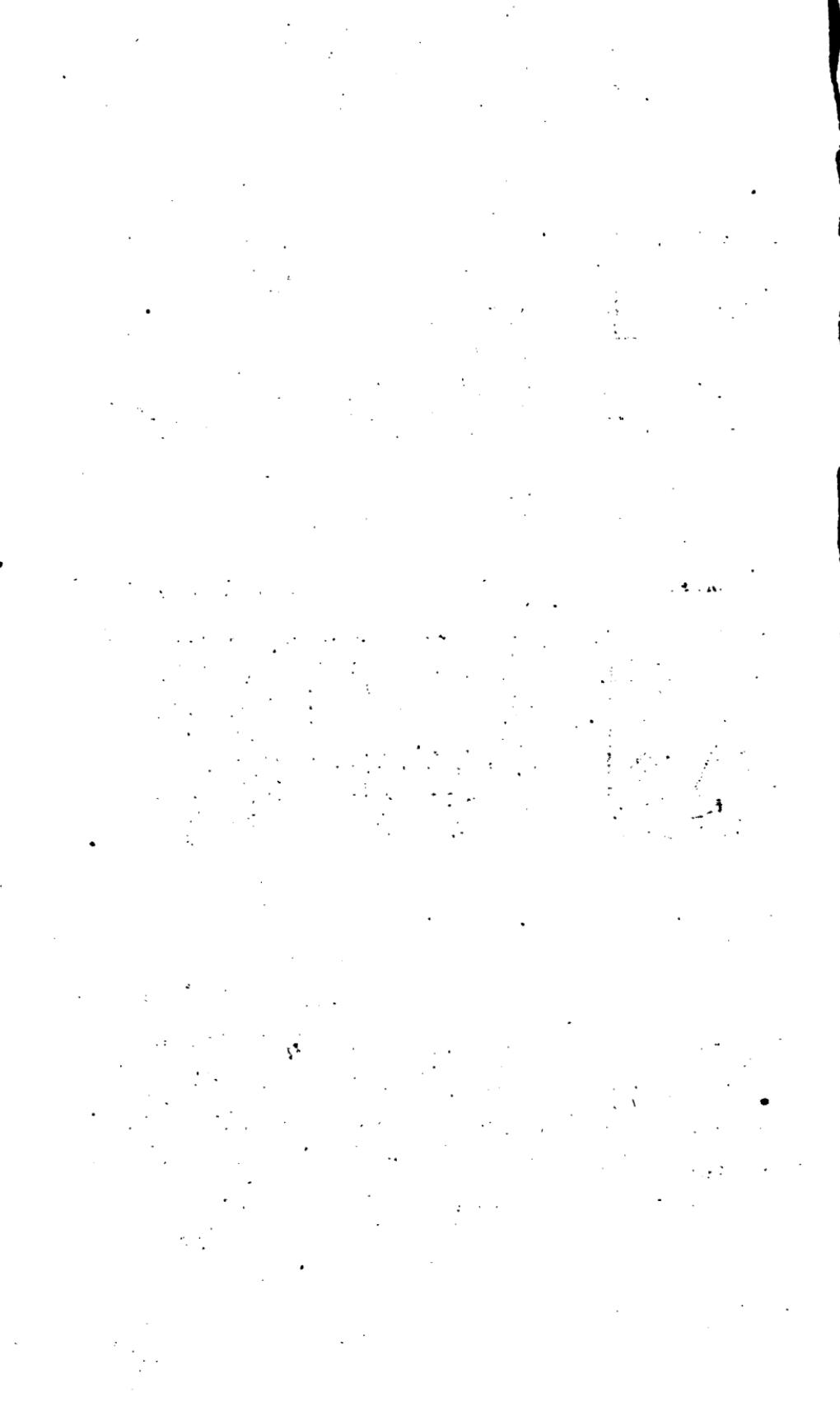


Sackville and Malm.

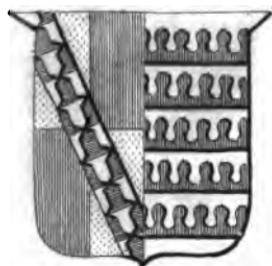


Sackville and Mortimer.





Sackville and de la Bosc.



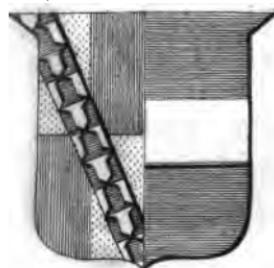
Sackville and Dallingridge.



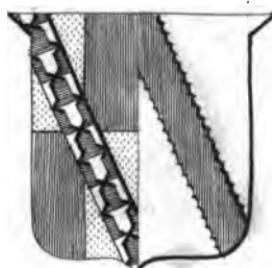
Sackville and Wakewell.



Sackville and Novers.



Sackville and Culpeper



Sackville and Brown.



Sackville and Digges.



Sackville and Boleyn



Sackville and Bruges.





episcopal chair on Christmas-day, 1170‡, four days before his murder, he solemnly excommunicated Nigel de Sackville and Robert Brooke, both distinguished for their birth and high posts. He accused Sackville with detaining a manor belonging to the archbishopric, and Brook with having cut off the tail of a horse that was carrying provisions to his palace. Jordan de Sackville, the eldest son, was a Baron in the reigns of Henry I. and Stephen. He married Hela, daughter of Ralph de Den and co-heir of her brother Robert, Lord of the Manor of Buckhurst, &c. Ralph de Den was the grandson of Robert Pincerna, who, in the twentieth of William I., held in Chalvettune six Knights' fees, whereof the manors of Buckhurst, Claverham, Bugely, Horsey, and Oamberford, are part; all which manors the said Hela brought to her husband. This Hela had issue Jordan, Richard, Jeffery, Ralph, Guy, and Warren. The last was witness to the charter of William Sidney, Chamberlain to Henry II.

Sir Jordan de Sackville, the eldest son, was a Baron, to whom the town of Sackville in Nor-

mandy still belonged. He married Clementia, daughter of Vere, Earl of Oxford; but died without issue in the ninth of John. Richard de Sackville, his next brother, succeeded, and was also a Baron, but left no issue; the estate then fell to the next brother, Sir Jeffery, who, with his brother Ralph, (bearing the surname of Marsay,) lived in the reign of John, and, incurring his displeasure, had their estates seized, to recover which, and the King's favour, they paid a fine of three thousand marks.

The said Ralph, in the fifth of Henry III., was Lord of Thorp-Sackville, in Leicestershire, so called from his ancestor, whose name it retained, who held it by gift of the Conqueror. Sir Jeffery had issue, by his wife Constance, daughter of Sir Edmond Brooke, Knight, Jordan, Guy, and Joan Sackville, married to William St. Leger, an ancient family in Kent. Sir Jordan de Sackville was a man of great property, and had a powerful interest and great influence with the nobility. He was a Baron, and joined with those who were against the King, for which opposition he suffered a diminution in his property, and lost his estates in Ireland; but, when Henry III. was settled on the throne, he

ordered Gilbert de Mareschall, Justice of Ireland, to deliver full seizin (right and possession) to his beloved and faithful Jordan de Sackville, of his lands, with all their appurtenances, and all his chattels, or the price of them; for that he found him always wise, and ever willing to advise the rest of the Nobility to a dutiful subjection and acknowledgment of the sovereign authority. This Sir Jordan, when siding with the Barons in the reign of John, 1215, was one of those elected and sworn by them to see the liberties of Magna Charta performed, and such articles as were there agreed to. The King, finding himself not able to resist the Barons, consented that they should choose grave and honourable persons, who should have power and authority to see those things performed.

Sir Jordan married Maud daughter of Normanville, and had by her three sons, William, Philip, and Bartholomew, who were living in the twenty-fifth of Henry III.—William de Sackville espoused Clara, daughter of Matthew de Hastings. When his father died he was not of age, and was consequently the King's ward. He was succeeded by Jordan de Sackville, his son and heir.

Sir Jordan married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert de Aquillion. He was summoned in the fortieth of Henry III. to take the degree of knighthood, or fine for the same. Having made common cause with the Barons, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Evesham, August 4, 1265, when their leader, the Earl of Leicester, with many others of rank and fortune, were killed. He died in 1272, leaving one son, Andrew his heir.

Andrew being under age, and the King's ward, he was given in charge to Stephen de Pencester, Constable of Dover-Castle, where he remained two years †, when, by the mediation of his friends, he obtained his liberty ; but this was upon condition that he complied with the King's command, and married, without dower ‡, Ermyntrude, an honourable lady of the Queen's establishment, daughter of Sir Roger Malyns. In 1276 he was summoned to attend the King at Worcester, with horse and arms, in the expedition against Llewellyn, Prince of Wales. In the twenty-first of Edward I. he was with the King at the siege of Calais, for which service he received a grant of

† Rare old times these !

‡ Good again !

free warren in all his manors. He died about the twenty-fourth of Edward I., and was succeeded by his son, a second Sir Andrew Sackville, of Buckhurst.

Andrew Sackville, in the twenty-fifth of Edward I., was summoned to attend the King with horse and arms beyond the seas; and in the twenty-ninth of the same reign, on the feast of St. John Baptist's Nativity, he was ordered to attend the King at Berwick-upon-Tweed, well appointed with horse and arms, to march against the Scotch. In the thirty-first of this reign, as a reward for his services, he received a grant of free warren for all his lands in Oxfordshire; and, in the thirty-fourth year of the same reign, received the honour of knighthood from the Earl of Carnarvon, the King's eldest son. This was a grand ceremony, and was held in Westminster Hall, and the number of Knights installed, sons of the Nobility, Barons, and Knights, amounted to three hundred. His lady was Joan, daughter of Roger de Mortimer, by whom he had one son, Andrew, his heir.

Sir Andrew Sackville was born at Emyngton, in Oxfordshire, September 28, 1306. He was engaged in the wars in France under Edward the

Black Prince, and received the honour of knighthood in the eighth of Edward III. He was Sheriff for the counties of Sussex and Surry (at that time a post of great trust), and was returned to Parliament Member for the county of Sussex. He and John Walys, the other Knight, had 10*l.* allowed them for their expenses in attending twenty-five days‡. He died September 22, 1370, and was buried in Christ-Church, London. He married three wives: his first lady was Joan, sister and heir of John de la Beech, by whom he had two sons, Andrew and John, both of whom died before Sir Andrew;—his second lady was Joan, daughter of Burgeis, by whom he had a son, Thomas, who succeeded him, and a daughter, married to John de la Zouch, of Sedenham, in Oxfordshire;—he had no issue by his third wife, Maud.

Sir Thomas Sackville received the honour of knighthood, was returned Member for Buckinghamshire the first year of Richard II, and was Sheriff of Sussex and Surry in the seventh of Henry IV. He served under his sovereign, the

‡ If this was an annual Parliament, it was a short one.

victorious Henry V., sharing with him in the honours won by the English army; and was commissioned with Lord Camay, Sir John Pelham, and the Sheriff, to array all men at arms, archers, &c. in the county of Sussex. He died December 1, 1432, and left by his will considerable sums to charitable uses, as had been customary with his family. He had by his lady, Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Dalingridge, five sons and four daughters. The fourth son, Edward, succeeded him.

Sir Edward Sackville married Margaret, daughter of Richard Wakehurst, of Wakehurst, in Sussex, Esq. He died in the twenty-ninth of Henry VI., 1459, leaving Humphrey his son and heir.

Humphrey Sackville married Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Brown, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. He died January 24, 1489, and was buried at Wythiham. Richard Sackville his eldest son succeeded him; the other sons married and left families, which have been long since extinct.

Richard Sackville was Sheriff for the joint counties of Sussex and Surry, as his ancestors frequently had been. In the fifth of Henry VIII.

he was appointed, with other persons of the first rank, by Parliament, for assessing and collecting a subsidy of 163,000*l.* by a poll-tax, for defraying the expense of taking Terouenne and Tournay; and in the tenth of the same reign was Treasurer of the Army in France. He died May 24, 1524, and was buried at Wythham. His lady was Isabel, daughter of John Digges, of Barham, in Kent, Esq., by whom he left issue four sons and six daughters. The youngest, Isabel, was the last Prioress of St. Mary's, Clerkenwell, and lived to a great age.

John Sackville, Esq. was thrice Sheriff of the counties of Sussex and Surry, in the nineteenth, thirty-second, and thirty-ninth of Henry VIII.; and sat in Parliament, in the fourth and fifth of Philip and Mary, for East Greenwich, in Kent, which was the only return Greenwich ever made. It appears by his last will, which shews his piety and charity, and the manner of those times, that he was possessed of the lands of his ancestors held from the Conquest. He married Anne, second daughter of Sir William Boleyn, father to Queen Anne Boleyn, mother of Queen Elizabeth. He had issue by her several sons and daughters.

Two sons only lived to maturity, Richard and Christopher. He was buried at Wythham, October 5, 1537.

Richard Sackville was distinguished for his eminent abilities; he attended Henry VIII. in his wars, was Treasurer of his Army, and Chancellor of the Court of Augmentation, with a fee of three hundred marks per annum. He was of the Privy Council to the Queens Mary and Elizabeth, and afterwards to Edward VI., from whom he received the honour of knighthood in his second year. He served in the Parliament which met at Oxford in the first year of Queen Mary, and for the county of Kent in the first of Elizabeth. In the fifth of Elizabeth, Margaret Countess of Lenox, niece to Henry VIII., was committed to his custody. He was, from his great wealth, instead of Sackville, or Sackfill, as it was commonly pronounced, called Fillsack; but there are not any records of his having been griping or penurious. Camden says "he was a man of a wise forethought;" a disposition that would naturally improve his vast hereditary property. At his death he left many valuable legacies to the King, to several of the Nobility, to his servants, and to the

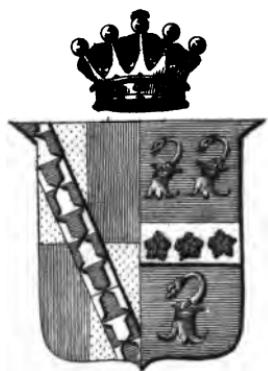
poor. His lady was Winifred, daughter of Sir John Bruges, Lord Mayor of London, by whom he had issue Thomas †, and Ann ‡. He died April 21, 1556, and was buried at Wythham.

Thomas Sackville, afterwards Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset, Lord High Treasurer to Elizabeth and James. He served in Parliament for Westmorland, Sussex, and Buckingham, and was advanced to the dignity of Lord and Baron of Buckhurst in the ninth of Elizabeth. He was sent to Oxford, but removed to Cambridge, and from thence to the Inner Temple, to study the law, to enable him to discharge his duty in Parliament. He possessed a fine poetical genius, and is by some considered as having, in his "Introduction to the Mirror of Magistrates," introduced that style of writing which Shakespeare afterwards adopted; and with a creative fancy, and superior judgment, gave developements of nature never equalled. Mr. Wharton says, "His Introduction approaches nearer to the *Fairy Queen*, in the richness of allegoric description, than

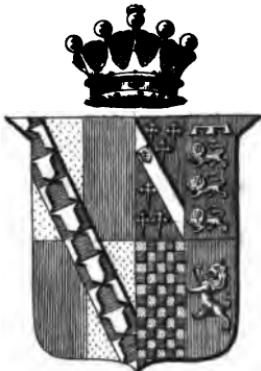
† He was born at Buckhurst.

‡ Anne, afterwards Lady Dacre, founded Emanuel Hospital, Tothill-Fields, Westminster.

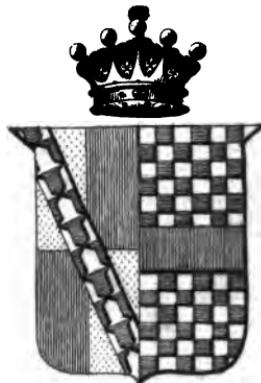
Sackville & Baker.



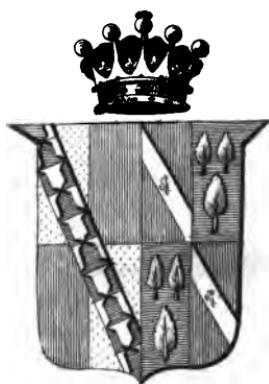
Sackville & Howard.



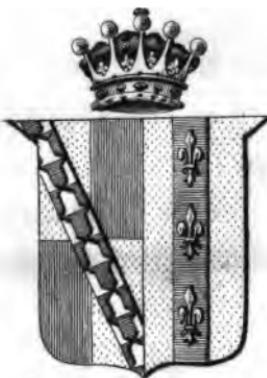
Sackville & Clifford.



Sackville & Curzon.



Sackville & Greyfield.



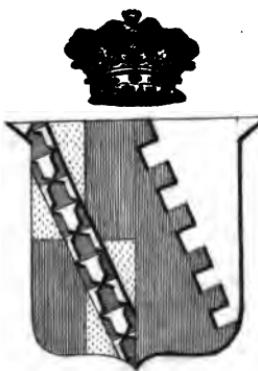
Sackville & Compton.



Sackville & Collier.

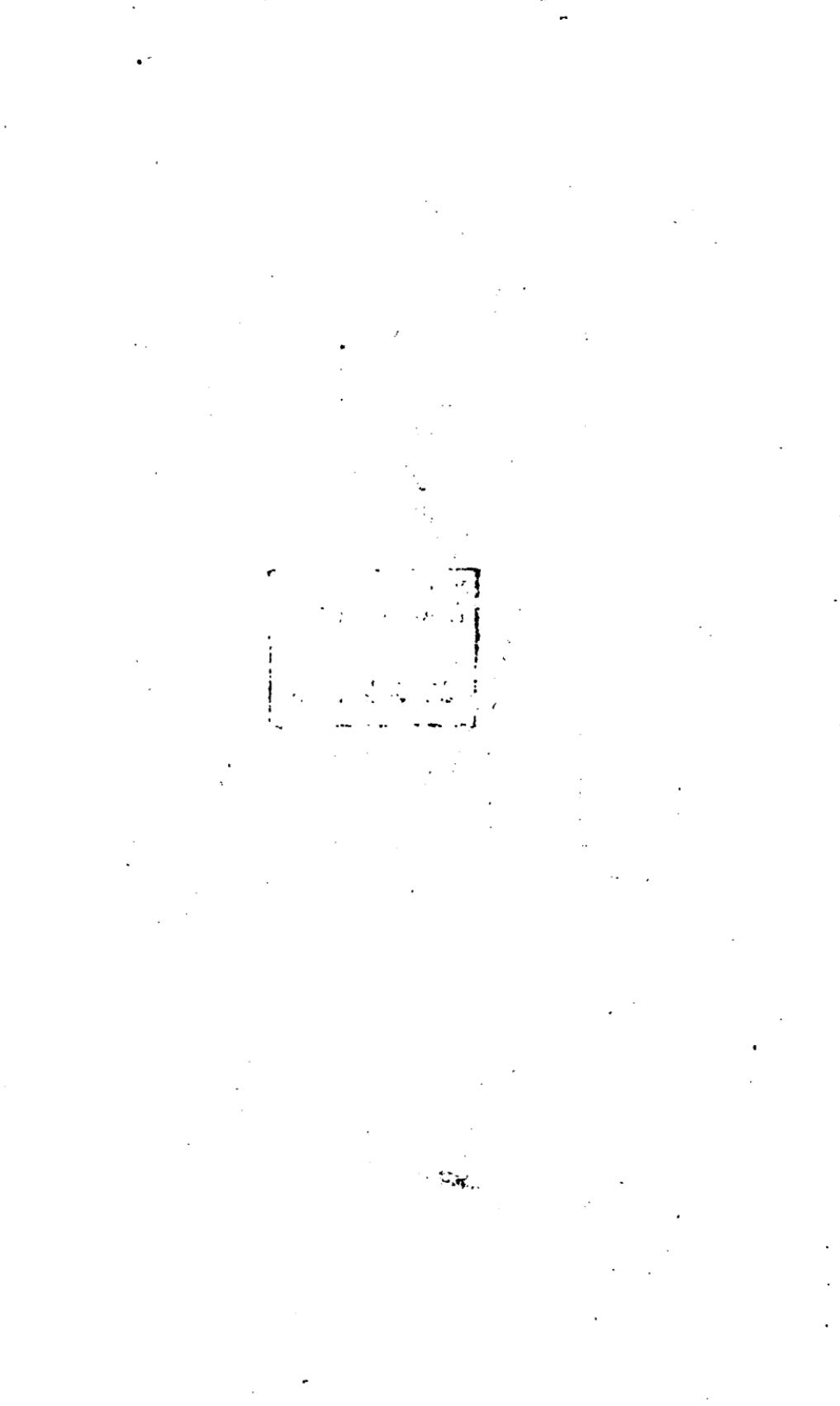


Sackville & Boyle.



Sackville & Lope.





any previous or succeeding poem;" and of his tragedy, called *Ferrex and Porrex*, published in 1561; Sir Philip Sidney observed, "That it was full of notable morality, which doth most delightfully teach." In 1571 he was sent Ambassador to Charles IX. of France, to negotiate a treaty of marriage between the Queen and the Duke of Anjou. In 1586, after the discovery of a great conspiracy against the Queen, the coasts of Sussex and Kent were alarmed by the appearance of fifty ships. Lord Buckhurst, then Lord Lieutenant of the county, with great promptitude assembled his men, and, marching to the Downs, lay all night between Rottingdean and Brighton, and was soon joined by sixteen hundred men, while numbers flocked to him from all parts. The fleet proved to be Dutchmen, driven on the coast by stress of weather. This event shewed his Lordship's zeal and loyalty, as well as the attachment of the people to him. The same year he was one of the Commissioners for the trial of the Queen of Scots; and the following year he was elected a Knight of the Garter, and soon after was sent Ambassador Extraordinary to settle the disputes between the States General and the Earl of Leicester,

when his talents and candour gained him the esteem of the States. Notwithstanding this, Leicester's power and influence with the Queen were so great, that he procured an order for the arrest of Lord Buckhurst, who was ‡ confined to his house for nine months. On the death of Leicester he was restored to favour. He was Chancellor of the University of Oxford; and in 1594, when the Queen visited that University, his Lordship treated her with all the elegance of that time, with speeches, plays, &c., at a great expense. In 1598, together with Lord Burleigh, he negotiated a peace with Spain, and upon the death of Burleigh was made Lord Treasurer. He presided as Lord High Steward at the trial of the Earls of Essex and Southampton, and passed sentence upon Essex in a very eloquent and impressive speech, in which he advised Essex to implore the Queen's mercy. On the 13th of March, 1604, he was created Earl of Dorset, by King James. He died suddenly, April 19, 1608, aged 81, while sitting at the Council-Board, as he was promoting the inde-

‡ What a pity it is that our leading reformers should have lived after these good old times !

pendence of the Low Countries. Mr. Walpole concludes his portrait of him thus: "Few ministers have left so fair a character. In private life he was an affectionate husband, a kind father, and a firm friend. For the last twenty years of his life his family consisted of two hundred persons, most of whom he entertained on motives of charity; nor was he less benevolent to the poor out of doors, to whom he afforded liberal relief in the time of sickness and scarcity."—He was buried in Westminster-Abbey. His lady was Cecily Baker, his kinswoman, daughter of Sir John Baker, of Sisinghurst, Kent: they had four sons and three daughters.

Robert Sackville, second Earl of Dorset, served in Parliament for the borough of East Grinstead and for the county of Sussex, and was a leading Member in the House of Commons. He had a singular knowledge of many sciences, had attained several languages, and was so completely master of Greek and Latin, that he spoke those languages with the same facility he did his own. He left many legacies; and among other provisions 1000*l.* or as much as might be necessary, for the building of Sackville-College, in the town of

East Grinstead, Sussex, and endowed the same for thirty-one single and unmarried persons, twenty-one men and ten women, with 330*l.* a year \ddagger . He died February 27, 1609, the year after his father's death, aged 49. He had three wives, but had issue only by the first, (Margaret Howard, daughter of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk,) who bore him three sons and three daughters.

Richard Sackville, third Earl of Dorset, born March 28, 1589, in the Charter-House, London. He married Anne Clifford, daughter and heir of the Earl of Cumberland, February 27, 1609, two days after the death of his father. In 1611, he travelled abroad, agreeably to an engagement with his friends before marriage, and returned to his seat at Knole, April 8, 1612, to the great joy of his family and friends. It is easy to imagine the eager desire of his lady, of his friends, and domestics, together with the neighbourhood of Knole, to hail his return. Young, handsome, and elegant, learned, generous and affable, possessing a princely

\ddagger The great alteration which commerce has produced in the comparative value of money and things has placed this Charity in a very different state to that in which its benevolent founder intended it to remain.

fortune, and inheriting the mind and character of his renowned grandfather, expectation must have been wound to its highest pitch. All that could be fairly desired was accomplished in him : falling in with, or rather taking the lead in, the splendour and hospitality of the times, together with the magnificence of his retinue and his own costly deportment, he amply gratified all who knew or that looked up to him ; but in the end so exhausted his means as to excite a general regret, and leave his posterity to deplore his waste and profusion. He was so reduced, as to part with all his possessions in the neighbourhood of Knole, reserving only to himself and his heirs a lease of the house and park, at an annual reserved rent. He sold the living of Sevenoaks for seventy marks only, now worth 600*l.* per annum. He died in Great Dorset-House, London, when he was just thirty-five years old, at twelve o'clock on Easter Sunday, March 28, 1624, and was buried April 7th following, at Wythiham. He had three sons, who died infants; and two daughters, one of whom, Margaret, born at Dorset-House ‡, July 2, 1624, mar-

‡ It stood where Salisbury-square now is.

ried — Tufton, ancestor to the present Lord Thanet. His lady, the celebrated Ann Clifford, left the following character of him: " This first Lord of mine was in his own nature of a just mind, of a sweet disposition, and very valiant in his own person. He had a great advantage in his breeding by the wisdom and devotion of his grandfather, Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, and Lord High Treasurer, who was one of the wisest men of that time, by which means he was so good a scholar in all manner of learning, that in his youth, when he was in the University of Oxford, there were none of the young Nobility that excelled him. He was also a good patriot to his country, and generally beloved in it; much esteemed of in all the Parliaments that sat in his time; and so great a lover of scholars and soldiers, as that with an excessive bounty towards them, or indeed any of worth that were in distress, he did much diminish his estate, as also with excessive prodigality in housekeeping and other noble ways at Court, as tilting, masking, and the like, Prince Henry being then alive, who was much addicted to those noble exercises, and of whom he was much beloved."

Of the state in which this Earl lived at his

several houses, in London, Knole, and Bolebrook, the following list of his family and servants, copied from a manuscript at Knole, will convey an idea.

A CATALOGUE

Of the Household and Family of the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Dorset, in the Year of our Lord 1613; and so continued until the Year 1624, at Knole, in Kent, &c.; to which was added a Prayer for the Family.

AT MY LORD'S TABLE.

My Lord; my Lady; my Lady Margaret; my Lady Isabella; Mr. Sackville; Mr. Frost; John Musgrave; Thomas Garret.

AT THE PARLOUR TABLE.

Mrs. Field; Mrs. Willoughby; Mrs. Grimsditch; Mrs. Stewkly; Mrs. Fletcher; Mrs. Wood; Mr. Dupper, Chaplain; Mr. Mathew Caldicott, my Lord's favourite; Mr. Edward Legge, Steward; Mr. Peter Basket, Gentleman of the Horse; Mr. Marsh, Attendant on my Lady; Mr. Wooldridge; Mr. Cheyney; Mr. Duck, Page; Mr. Josiah Cooper, a Frenchman, Page; Mr. John Belgrave,

Page; Mr. Billingsley; Mr. Graverner, Gentleman Usher; Mr. Marshall, Auditor; Mr. Edwards, Secretary; Mr. Drake, Attendant.

AT THE CLERKS' TABLE IN THE HALL.

Edward Fulks and John Edwards, Clerks of the Kitchen; Edward Care, Master Cook; William Smith, Yeoman of the Buttery; Henry Keble, Yeoman of the Pantry; John Michall, Pastryman; Thomas Vinson, John Elnor, and Ralph Hussey, Cooks; John Avery, Usher of the Hall; Robert Elnor, Slaughterman; Benjamin Staples, Groom of the Great Chamber; Thomas Petley, Brewer; William Turner, Baker; Francis Steeling and Richard Wicking, Gardeners; Thomas Clements, Under Brewer; Samuel Vans, Caterer; Edward Small, Groom of the Wardrobe; Samuel Souther, Under Baker; Lowy, a French boy.

THE NURSERY.

Nurse Carpenter; Widow Ben; Jane Sisley; Dorothy Pickenden.

AT THE LONG TABLE IN THE HALL.

Robert Care, Attendant on my Lord; Mr. Gray, Attendant likewise; Mr. Roger Cook, Attendant on my Lady Margaret; Mr. Adam Bradford, Barber; Mr. John Guy, Groom of my Lord's Bedchamber; Walter Comestone, Attendant on my Lady; Edward Lane, Scrivener; Mr. Thomas Poor, Yeoman of the Wardrobe; Mr. Thomas Leonard, Master Huntsman; Mr. Woodgate, Yeoman of the Great Chamber; John Hall, Falconer; James Flennel, Yeoman of the Granary; Rawlinson, Armourer; Moses Shonk, Coachman; Anthony Ashby, Groom of the great Horse; Griffin Edwards, Groom of my Lady's Horse; Francis Turner, Groom of the great Horse; William Grymes, Groom of the great Horse; Acton Curvett, chief Footman; James Loveall, Footman; Sampson Ashley, Footman; William Petley, Footman; Nicholas James, Footman; Paschal Beard, Footman; Elias Thomas, Footman; Henry Spencer, Farrier; Edward Goodsall; John Sant, the Steward's Man; Ralph Wise, Groom of the Stables; Thomas Petley, Under Farrier; John Stephens, the Chaplain's Man; John Haite, Groom for the Stranger's Horse; Thomas Giles, Groom of the

Stables; Richard Thomas, Groom of the Hall; Christopher Wood, Groom of the Pantry; George Owen, and George Vigeon, Huntsmen; Thomas Grittan, Groom of the Buttery; Solomon, the Bird-catcher; Richard Thornton, the Coachman's Man; Richard Pickenden, Postilion; William Roberts, Groom; the Armourer's Man; Ralph Wise, his Servant; John Swift, the Porter's Man; John Atkins, and Clement Doory, Men to carry Wood.

THE LAUNDRY-MAID'S TABLE.

Mrs. Judith Simpton, Mrs. Grace Simpton; Penelope Tutty, the Lady Margaret's Maid; Anne Mills, Dairy-maid; Prudence Bucher; Anne Howse; Faith Husband; Elinor Thompson; Good-wife Burton; Grace Robinson, a Blackamoor; Goodwife Small; William Lewis, Porter.

KITCHEN AND SCULLERY.

Diggory Dyer; Marfidy Snipt; John Watson; Thomas Harman; Thomas Johnson; John Morcocke, a Blackamoor.

SERVANTS AT DORSET-HOUSE, LONDON.

John Justice, Porter; Henry and George Grind-

all, Wardrobe; John Lane, Grainery-man; William Wellins, Gardener; Thomas Call, Farrier; Goodwife Mowberry; Elizabeth Dorey, Keeper of the Sick.

BOLEBROOK-HOUSE, SUSSEX.

William Gardener; Thomas Gilbert, Keeper.

Edward Sackville, fourth Earl of Dorset, was born in the year 1590. He was educated with his brother Richard, under the care and direction of his grandfather; and so accomplished by study and travel, that he was distinguished at an early period for his eminent abilities. Soon after he came of age he married Mary, the accomplished daughter and heir of Sir George Curzon, of Croxhall, Derbyshire. He was at Croxhall (then his father-in-law's) in 1613, when he received the challenge from Lord Bruce, then at Paris, whom he met, according to appointment, and killed in a duel, between Bergen-op-Zoom and Antwerp, in Zealand. The affair having made a great noise at the time, and several aspersions being laid upon him, he drew up, in his own vindication, the following very particular account of the fight, and sent it to a friend in England, before his return home:—

“ WORTHY SIR,

“ As I am not ignorant, so I ought to be sensible of the false aspersions some authorless tongues have laid upon me, in the reports of the unfortunate passage lately happened between the Lord Bruce and myself, which, as they are spread here, so I may justly fear they reign also where you are. There are but two ways to resolve doubts of this nature, by oath and by sword.

The first is due to magistrates, and communicable to friends; the other to such as maliciously slander, and impudently defend their assertions. Your love, not my merit, assures me you hold me your friend; which esteem I am much desirous to retain. Do me, therefore, the right to understand the truth of that; and, in my behalf, inform others, who either are or may be infected with sinister rumours, much prejudicial to that fair opinion I desire to hold amongst all worthy persons; and, on the faith of a gentleman, the relation I shall give is neither more nor less than the bare truth. The enclosed contains the first citation sent me from Paris by a Scottish gentleman, who delivered it me in Derbyshire, at my father-in-law's house. After it follows my then

answer, returned him by the same bearer. The next is my accomplishment of my first promise, being a particular assignation of place and weapon, which I sent by a servant of mine, by post, from Rotterdam, as soon as I landed there, the receipt of which, joined with an acknowledgment of my fair carriage to the deceased Lord, is testified by the last, which periods the business till we met at Tergose, in Zealand, it being the place allotted for rendezvous; where he (accompanied with one Mr. Crawford, an English gentleman, for his second, a surgeon, and his man) arrived with all the speed he could. And there having rendered himself, I addressed my second, Sir John Heydon, to let him understand that now all following should be done by consent, as concerning the terms whereon we should fight, as also the place. To our seconds we gave power for their appointments, who agreed we should go to Antwerp, from thence to Bergen-op-Zoom, where in the midway a village divides the States' territories from the Archduke's; and there was the destined stage, to the end, that, having ended, he that could might presently exempt himself from the justice of the country, by retiring into the dominion

not offended. It was farther concluded, that in case any should fall or slip, that then the combat should cease; and he, whose ill fortune had so subjected him, was to acknowledge his life to have been in the other's hands. But in case one party's sword should break; because that could only chance by hazard, it was agreed that the other should take no advantage, but either then be made friends, or else, upon even terms, go to it again. Thus these conclusions, being by each of them related to his party, were, by us, both approved and assented to. Accordingly we embarked for Antwerp; and by reason my Lord (as I conceive, because he could not handsomely without danger of discovery) had not paired the sword I sent him to Paris, bringing one of the same length, but twice as broad, my second excepted against it, and advised me to match my own, and send him the choice; which I obeyed, it being, you know, the challenger's privilege to elect his weapon. At the delivery of the swords, which was performed by Sir John Heydon, it pleased the Lord Bruce to choose my own; and then, past expectation, he told him, that he found himself so far behind-hand, as a little of my blood would not serve his turn;

and therefore he was now resolved to have me alone, because he knew (for I will use his own words) that so worthy a gentleman, and my friend, could not endure to stand by, and see him do that which he must, to satisfy himself and his honour. Thereunto Sir John Heydon replied, that such intentions were bloody and butcherly, far unfitting so noble a personage, who should desire to bleed for reputation, not for life ; withal adding, he thought himself injured, being come thus far, now to be prohibited from executing those honourable offices he came for. The Lord Bruce, for answer, only reiterated his former resolution ; the which, not for matter, but for manner, so moved me, as though to my remembrance I had not of a long while eaten more liberally than at dinner ; and therefore, unfit for such an action (seeing the surgeons hold a wound upon a full stomach much more dangerous than otherwise), I requested my second to certify him I would presently decide the difference, and should therefore meet him, on horseback, only waited on by our surgeons, they being unarmed. Together we rode (but one before the other some twelye score) about two English miles ; and then Passion, having so weak an enemy to

assail as my direction, easily became victor ; and, using his power, made me obedient to his commands. I being very mad with anger the Lord Bruce should thirst after my life with a kind of assuredness, seeing I had come so far and needlessly to give him leave to regain his lost reputation, I bade him alight, which with all willingness he quickly granted ; and there, in a meadow (ankle-deep in the water at least), bidding farewell to our doublets, in our shirts we began to charge each other, having afore commanded our surgeons to withdraw themselves a pretty distance from us ; conjuring them besides, as they respected our favour or their own safeties, not to stir, but suffer us to execute our pleasure ; we being fully resolved (God forgive us) to despatch each other by what means we could. I made a thrust at my enemy, but was short ; and, in drawing back my arm, I received a great wound thereon, which I interpreted as a reward for my short shooting ; but, in revenge, I pressed in to him, though I then missed him also ; and then received a wound in my right pap, which passed level through my body, and almost to my back ; and there we wrestled for the two greatest and dearest prizes

we could ever expect, trial for honour and life; in which struggling, my hand, having but an ordinary glove on it, lost one of her servants, though the meanest, which hung by a skin, and, to sight, yet remaineth as before, and I am put in hope one day to recover the use of it again. But at last breathless, yet keeping our holds, there passed on both sides propositions of quitting each other's sword. But, when Amity was dead, Confidence could not live, and who should quit first was the question, which on neither part either would perform; and, re-striving again afresh, with a kick and a wrench together I freed my long-captive weapon, which incontinently levying at his throat, being master still of his, I demanded if he would ask his life or yield his sword? Both which, though in that imminent danger, he bravely denied to do. Myself being wounded, and feeling loss of blood, having three conduits running on me, began to make me faint; and he courageously persisting not to accord to either of my propositions, remembrance of his former bloody desire, and feeling of my present estate, I struck at his heart: but, with his avoiding, missed my aim, yet passed through his body, and, drawing back my sword, repassed it

through again through another place, when he cried, "Oh I am slain!" seconding his speech with all the force he had to cast me. But being too weak, after I had defended his assault, I easily became master of him, laying him on his back; when being upon him, I redemanded, if he would request his life? But it seems he prized it not at so dear a rate to be beholding for it, bravely replying "He scorned it!" which answer of his was so noble and worthy, as I protest I could not find in my heart to offer him any more violence, only keeping him down, till, at length, his surgeon afar off cried out, "He would immediately die if his wounds were not stopped!" whereupon I asked, "if he desired his surgeon should come?" which he accepted of; and so being drawn away, I never offered to take his sword, accounting it inhumane to rob a dead man, for so I held him to be. This thus ended, I retired to my surgeon, in whose arms, after I had remained awhile for want of blood, I lost my sight, and withal, as I then thought, my life also. But strong water and his diligence quickly recovered me; when I escaped a great danger, for my Lord's surgeon, when nobody dreamt of it, came full at me with his

Lord's sword; and had not mine with my sword interposed himself, I had been slain by those base hands, although my Lord Bruce, weltering in his blood, and past all expectation of life, conformable to all his former carriage, which was undoubtedly noble, cried out "Rascal, hold thy hand!" So may I prosper as I have dealt sincerely with you in this relation, which I pray you, with the enclosed letter, deliver to my Lord Chamberlain. And so, &c.

"Yours,

"EDWARD SACKVILLE.

"*Lovain, the 8th September, 1613.*"

The citations or letters mentioned above to be enclosed in this account of Mr. Sackville are as follow:—

"*A Monsieur, Monsieur Sackville.*

"I, that am in France, hear how much you attribute to yourself in this time, that I have given the world to ring your praises; and for me the truest almanack to tell you how much I suffer. If you call to memory when, as I gave you my hand last, I told you I reserved the heart for a truer reconciliation, now be that noble gentleman

my love once spoke, and come do him right that would recite the trials you owe your birth and country, where I am confident your honour gives you the same courage to do me right that it did to do me wrong. Be master of your weapons and time; the place wheresoever I wait on you. By doing this you shall shorten revenge, and clear the idle opinion the world hath of both our worths.

“ ED. BRUCE.”

“ *A Monsieur, Monsieur Baron de Kinloss.*

“ As it shall be far from me to seek a quarrel, so will I also be ready to meet with any that is desirous to make trial of my valour, by so fair a course as you require; a witness whereof yourself shall be, who, within a month, shall receive a strict account of time, place, and weapon, where you shall find me ready disposed to give honourable satisfaction by him that shall conduct you thither. In the mean time be as secret of the appointment as it seems you are desirous of it.

“ ED. SACKVILLE.”

“ A Monsieur, Monsieur Baron de Kinloss.

“ I am at Torgose, a town in Zealand, to give what satisfaction your sword can render you, accompanied with a worthy gentleman for my second, in degree a Knight; and for your coming I will not limit you a peremptory day, but desire you to make a definite and speedy repair, for your own honour and fear of prevention, at which time you shall find me there.

“ ED. SACKVILLE.

“ *Torgose, 10th August, 1613.*”

“ A Monsieur, Monsieur Sackville.

“ I have received your letter by your man, and acknowledge you have dealt nobly with me, and I come with all possible haste to meet you.

“ E. BRUCE.”

The cause of the duel is not known[†]. Lord Clarendon was acquainted with it; but, when de-

† Some years since, in searching for papers in the old Evidence-Room at Knole, a paper bag was found, upon which was written “ The relation of my Lord’s Duel with the Lord Bruce.” It is probable that the papers at Oxford were originally in this envelope.

scribing the Earl of Dorset's character in his History of the Rebellion, he just mentions the event, accompanied with an observation that shews a lady was the cause of the quarrel.

At the creation of Charles Prince of Wales, November 4, 1616, he was made a Knight of the Bath. He was one of the principal commanders of the forces sent in 1620 to assist Frederick King of Bohemia, at which time was fought the remarkable battle of Prague. The latter end of the same year, being again in England, a dispute arose between the younger sons of Earls and the Knights of the Privy Council, for place and precedence; and the question being to be argued with great solemnity before the King, the Earls' sons, knowing the great ability, learning, knowledge, and experience of Sir Edward Sackville, unanimously chose him to direct and plead their cause. The King was so well satisfied with his arguments, that he ordered them place and precedence before Privy Counsellors and Knights of the Garter, not being Barons of a higher degree. On March 12, 1621, he spoke very learnedly and eloquently in the House of Commons, in defence of Lord Bacon,

then accused of corruption. In the twenty-first of James I., when a subsidy was asked for the recovery of the Palatinate, he concluded a most eloquent speech, by telling the House that "the daughter of their King and country scarce knew where to lay her head, or, if she did, not where in safety; and therefore he advised them, as the King called for aid, to give it, which would make his Majesty not only in love with Parliaments, but be the way to recall them home from exile, and again render them frequent. Concluding that God would be pleased to incline their hearts to do that which might be most for his glory, next for the King's service, then for his country's happiness."

He was at Florence, in Italy, 1624, when he succeeded to the title and estate, which he found so encumbered, that scarce sufficient was left to support his dignity†. He was engaged in nearly all the commissions and Committees of the House of Commons, from the accession of Charles I. till that in which the Marquis of Hamilton and other

† It has been calculated that Richard, the third Earl, during the time he enjoyed the title, expended as much as was equal to 100*l.* a day from the time of his birth to that of his death,—a period of thirty-five years.

Peers were named for the treaty of marriage between the Princess Mary, Charles's eldest daughter, and the Prince of Orange ; which being consummated, she became mother to King William III. He was elected a Knight of the Garter May 15, 1625 ; was Lord Chamberlain on the King's marriage ; and in 1640 one of the Regents during the King's absence in Scotland. He was a most loyal subject, devoted to his country's interest, and equally averse to the arbitrary measures of the Crown and the rebellious infringements of the Commons. He never assisted in council when warrants for ship-money were levied, nor is his name found to any Act that infringed upon the liberty of the subject ; but, when the Bill against the Bishops was depending in the House of Peers, and means had been used to bring down a mob to insult the House ; he, as Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex, having the command of the trained bands, ordered them to fire upon the rabble, which so frightened them that they left the place ; with which the Commons were much incensed, and threatened his Lordship with their displeasure.

In 1641 he was chosen President of the Council and Lord Privy Seal, when he made two speeches,

advising his Majesty to a reconciliation with his Parliament. These speeches were made at Oxford. In his first speech he lamented the serious delays of suits in the Courts of Law; and hoped, when the times should again be settled, to witness an alteration in their practice; observing that he should [†], with much joy and alacrity of spirit, enter upon this honourable office, and manage it so as he would discharge true conscience to God, the duty of a true subject to his Prince, and the honest integrity of a judge.

In his second speech, adverting to the charge of evil counsellors made by the Parliament, he observed, "If there have been such counsellors, who have formerly incensed your Majesty against your Parliaments by misconceits and glosses, I doubt now their advices are of no validity in your Grace's judgment," &c. In 1642 he was one of the noble Peers who subseribed a declaration of their being witnesses of his Majesty's frequent and earnest professions of "his abhorring all designs to make war upon his Parliament; and, not seeing any colour of preparation or councils that might rea-

[†] At that time the Lord Privy Seal was Judge, *ex officio*, of the Court of Requests.

sonably beget the belief of any such designs, do profess before God, and testify to all the world, that they are fully persuaded his Majesty had no such intentions; but that all his endeavours tend to the firm and constant settlement of the true Protestant religion, the just privileges of Parliament, the liberty of the subject, and the law, peace, and prosperity of the kingdom." When he found a party in the House too strong to be satisfied, he then supplied the King with money, attended him in the field, and, at the battle of Edge Hill, behaved with the greatest bravery, leading on the troops that retook the royal standard, which had been taken by the enemy when Sir Edward Verney was slain. Upon the desertion of the Earl of Essex, he was declared Lord Chamberlain in his room; and embraced every occasion that offered to effect an accommodation between the King and the Parliament. In which patriotic spirit, at the Council-table, in February 1643, he made the following remarkably honest speech, in answer to one of the Earl of Bristol's for the continuing the war:—"The Earl of Bristol has delivered his opinion; and, my turn being next to speak, I shall, with the like integrity, give your

Lordships an account of my sentiments in this great and important business. I shall not, as young students do in the schools, *argumentandi gratia*, repugn my Lord of Bristol's tenets; but because my conscience tells me they are not orthodox, nor consonant to the disposition of the Commonwealth, which, languishing with a tedious sickness, must be recovered by gentle and easy medicines in consideration of its weakness, rather than by violent vomits, or any other kind of compelling physic. Not that I shall absolutely labour to refute my Lord's opinion, but justly deliver my own, which, being contrary to his, may appear an express contradiction of it, which indeed it is not; peace, and that a sudden one, being as necessary betwixt his Majesty and his Parliament, as light is requisite for the production of the day, or heat to cherish from above all inferior bodies; this division betwixt his Majesty and his Parliament being as if (by miracle) the sun should be separated from his beams, and divided from his proper essence. I would not, my Lords, be ready to embrace a peace that would be more disadvantageous to us than the present war, which, as the Earl of Bristol says 'would destroy our estates'

and families.' The Parliament declares only against delinquents; such as they conjecture have miscounseled his Majesty, and be the authors of these tumults in the Commonwealth. But these declarations of theirs, except such crimes can be proved against them, are of no validity. The Parliament will do nothing unjustly, nor condemn the innocent; and certainly innocent men had not need to fear to appear before any judges whatsoever. And he, who shall for any cause prefer his own private good before the public utility, is but an ill son of the Commonwealth. For my particular, in these wars I have suffered as much as any; my house hath been searched, my arms taken thence, and my son-and-heir committed to prison. Yet I shall wave these discourtesies, because I know there was a necessity it should be so; and as the darling business of the kingdom, the honour and prosperity of the King, study to reconcile all these differences betwixt his Majesty and his Parliament; and so to reconcile them, that they shall no way prejudice his royal prerogative; of which I believe the Parliament being a loyal defender (knowing the subject's property depends on it; for, if sovereigns

cannot enjoy their rights, their subjects cannot) will never endeavour to be infringed; so that, if doubts and jealousies were taken away by a fair treaty between his Majesty and the Parliament, no doubt a means might be devised to rectify these differences,—the honour of the King, the estate of us his followers and counsellors, the privileges of Parliament, and property of the subject, be infallibly preserved in safety: and neither the King stoop in this to his subjects, nor the subjects be deprived of their just liberties by the King. And whereas my Lord of Bristol observes, 'that in Spain very few civil dissensions arise, because the subjects are truly subjects, and the Sovereign truly a Sovereign;' that is, as I understand, the subjects are scarcely removed a degree from slaves, nor the Sovereign from a tyrant; here in England the subjects have, by long-received liberties granted to our ancestors by their Kings, made their freedom resolve into a second nature; and neither is it safe for our Kings to strive to introduce the Spanish Government upon these free-born nations, nor just for the people to suffer that Government to be imposed upon them, which I am certain his Majesty's goodness never intended. And whereas my Lord of Bristol intimates the strength and

bravery of our army as an inducement to the continuation of these wars, which he promises himself will produce a fair and happy peace; in this I am utterly repugnant to his opinion; for, grant that we have an army of gallant and able men, which, indeed, cannot be denied, yet we have infinite disadvantages on our side, the Parliament having double our number, and surely (though our enemies) persons of as much bravery, nay, and sure to be daily supported, when any of their number fails; a benefit which we cannot bestow, they having the most populous part of the kingdom at their devotion; all, or most, of the cities, considerable towns and ports, together with the mainest pillar of the kingdom's safety, the sea, at their command, and the navy; and, which is most material of all, an inexhaustible Indies of money to pay their soldiers, out of the liberal contributions of eoin and plate sent in by people of all conditions, who account the Parliament's cause their cause, and so think themselves engaged to part with the uttermost penny of their estates in their defence, whom they esteem the patriots of their liberties. These strengths of theirs and the defects of ours considered, I conclude it necessary for all our safeties, and the good of the whole Commonwealth,

to beseech his Majesty to take some present order for a treaty of peace betwixt himself and his high court of Parliament, who, I believe, are so loyal and obedient to his sacred Majesty, that they will propound nothing that shall be prejudicial to his royal prerogative, or repugnant to their fidelity and duty."—He was one of those Peers assembled at Oxford, January, 1643; and had a principal hand in drawing up the letter which they signed and sent to the Earl of Essex, inviting him to use his interest for making peace, conjuring him to it by all the obligations that have power upon honour, conscience, or public spirit. In 1645, when the King proposed a personal treaty with the Parliament at Westminster, the Earl of Dorset with others had charge of the militia; and when the King put himself under the power of the Scottish army, the Earl, with others of the Council, signed the capitulation for the surrender of Oxford, June 20, 1646. When the King was brought to Hampton-Court, his Lordship, with the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis of Ormond, the Earl of Southampton, and Lord Seymour, repaired thither in 1647, intending to reside there as his Council; but the army de-

clared against it, and they were obliged to leave his Majesty. After this there was no room for men of his Lordship's honour and principles; and he took so much to heart the murder of Charles I. that he never stirred out of his house afterwards, nor did he survive this loss many years. He died the 17th July, 1652, and was buried at Wythiham, Sussex. Lord Clarendon says, "That in his person he was beautifull, agreeable, and vigorous; his wit sparkling and sublime; and his other parts of learning and language of that lustre, that he could not miscarry in the world. That he had a very sharp discerning spirit, and was a man of an obliging nature, much honour, of great generosity, and of most entire fidelity to the Crown." His Lordship had two sons, and one daughter, Mary, who died young. His eldest son, Richard, succeeded him.—I have entered more fully into this Earl's character, and have given extracts from his speeches, feeling that justice has not been done to his great merit, and availing myself of the opportunity offered by his speeches and conduct to contradict, by historical truths, the aspersions cast upon the character of his most excellent, but ill-used and unfortunate

Sovereign. His zealous attachment to the cause of Charles I. greatly reduced his fortune; and his death was hastened by the untimely and melancholy end of the King, as hath been observed. Considering his conspicuous and personal devotion to the royal cause, it is somewhat extraordinary that the levellers of those days should have left him any part of his possessions, or that, in their republican fury, they should have spared this noble building, which has so much magnificence and dignity in its character. It appears, however, that it did not entirely escape their notice; for, in the year 1645, the Parliament's Commissioners held a Court of Sequestration at Knole, when they deprived the Earl of Dorset of this property. Some time before this, in 1642, Knole was plundered by a party of the rebels. In a memorandum, found amongst other curious and valuable papers at Knole, the particulars of the robbery are stated in the following manner:—

*The Hurt done at Knole-House the 14 Date of August, 1642, by the
Companie of Horsmen brought by Cornell Sandys:—*

	<i>L. s. d.</i>
There are above fortie stock locks and plated locks broken, w ^t to make good again will cost	10 0 0

L. s. d.

There is of gold branches belonging to the couch
in the rich gallery as much cut awaie as will not
be made good for 40 0 0

And in my Lord's chamber x2 long cushion-cases
embroidered wth sattin and gold, and the plumes
upon the bed-tester, to y^e value of 30 0 0

They have broken open six trunks ; in one of them
was money : what is lost of it we know not, in re-
gard the keeper of it is from home. They have
spoyled in the Painter's chamber his oyle, and
other wrongs there to the value of 40 0 0

They have broke into Sir John his Granarie, and
have taken of his oates and peas, to the quantity
of three or four quarters 4 0 0

The arms they have wholly taken away, there being five
waggon-loads of them.

Richard, fifth Earl, was born at Great Dorset-
House, London, September 16, 1622. He was
one of the fifty-nine who voted against the at-
tainer of the Earl of Strafford ; and represented
East Grinstead in 1640. After the death of Crom-
well he was at the head of the royal party, and
took an active part in the important affairs of that
critical period when the Lords influenced Gene-
ral Monk, and materially assisted in the happy
settling of the kingdom. In 1660 he was with
the Earl of Berkshire, Lord Lieutenant of Mid-
dlesex ; and in October the same year he was

commissioned with other Lords to try the regicides. November 3, 1661, he was admitted, with the Duke of York, of the Inner Temple; and in 1670 he was, with his son, Lord Buckhurst, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sussex. It is presumed that his not having held any office in the Court of Charles II. was the result of his own choice, it being allowed that he possessed in an eminent degree the same learning, judgment, and public spirit, that had distinguished his family. He died August 27, 1677. By his Lady, Frances Cranfield, he had seven sons and six daughters.

The following Petition and Warrant shew the unpleasant situation of the Earl [during the Protectorate, and are characteristic of that period. The originals are at Knole.

“To his Highness ye Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, the several Answers of Richard, Earle of Dorsett, to the Petition of the Poor Creditors of Edward, late Earle of Dorsett, deceased,

“ Humbly sheweth,

“ That this Respondent was and is a mere stranger to the actions and engagements of

the said Edward Earle of Dorsett, his late ffather, charged upon this Respondent in the said Petition, ffrom whom this Respondent hath not, nor ever had, aine assetts, either reall or personall; but this Respondent's said father, at the tyme of his death, was, by an engagement under his hand and seale, really and *bond fide* indebted to this Respondent in the sume of 1200/. and upwards, wh^t this Respondent hath utterly lost, without any hopes of ever being satisfied for the same. And as to the pretended combination with Major Basse, or aine unjust practicings, or confederacy, by and of this Resp^t with any person or persons whatever, or this Respon^ts voluptuous living, alledged in the said Petition, this Respon^t absolutely denyeth the same to be true, and humbly averreth that the said allegations and inferences are meereley false and scandalous; and therefore this Respon^t humbly prayes y^r Highness that he may be dismissed.

“ And this Respon^t shall ever pray.”

Pulletry.

Wher^{as}, by or Warrant, wee lately commanded you that you should arrest the body of

Richard Earl of Dorsett, soe that wee might have his body before the Barons of the Exchequer at Westminster, in eight dayes of St. Hillary next coming, to answer unto the Lord Protector of divers trespasses, contempts, and offencies, by him lately done and committed: Now for that the said Richard Earl of Dorsett hath put in baile unto us to appear before the Barons aforesaid, att the day and place aforesaid; therefore wee command you that you forbear execucion of the said Warrant, or any wayes to arrest, molest, or trouble the said Earl, or said Warrant unto you formerly directed in any wise notwithstanding. Dated 12-3, 1656.

To any of our Serjeants at Mace.

NATHANIEL TIMMS,

&

TEMPEST MILNER,

(True Copy.)

Sheriffs.

Charles, sixth Earl of Dorset, eldest son of Richard, born January 24, 1637. Upon the restoration of Charles II. he was chosen for East Grinstead, and distinguished himself in the House of Commons. He was one of the best-~~byed~~ men

of the age, and his wit and good nature recommended him to the King ; but he declined business and the court for books and conversation. In the next reign, when the honour and safety of his country demanded his assistance, he no longer indulged in inactivity, but became conspicuous by his zeal and devotion in its cause. He went a volunteer under the Duke of York in the first Dutch war, when the Dutch Admiral Opdam [†] was blown up, and fifty capital ships taken or destroyed. He was sent repeatedly to France on commissions and embassies of compliments, as if the King was desirous to shew the French, who would be thought the politest nation, that one of the finest gentlemen in Europe was his subject. Possessing the estate of his uncle, who died in 1674, he was created Earl of Middlesex and Baron of Cranfield, April 4, 1675. The reign of James II. neither suiting his wit, nor according with his maxims, he retired altogether from the Court. On the 29th of June, 1688, he attended the trial of the Bishops, accompanied with other Noblemen,

[†] It was the evening before this action that he wrote the celebrated song—“ To all you Ladies now on land,” &c.

which had a good effect on the jury, and brought the judges to a better temper than they had recently shewn; and afterwards took charge of the Princess Anne, furnished her with every thing necessary, attended her to Northampton, and obtained a body of horse for her guard. He then went to Nottingham, to confer with the Earl of Devonshire, with whom he continued to act in concert. His Lordship was in London when James withdrew, and was one of the principal Peers who managed till the Prince of Orange came; and voted in the House the vacancy of the Crown, and that the Prince and Princess of Orange should be King and Queen. Upon the accession of William and Mary he was sworn of the Privy Council, and declared Lord Chamberlain of their Household, which place he adorned by the grace of his person and the brilliancy of his accomplishments. He accompanied King William to Holland in 1691, when he nearly lost his life by the inclemency of the weather, having been twenty-two hours in an open boat, enclosed with the ice. In the same year, February 3, he was elected a Knight of the Garter. The Earl died at Bath (whither he had gone for the benefit of his health) on the 29th of January, 1706, and was

buried in the family-vault, at Wythiham, the 7th of February following. He was four times one of the Regents of the kingdom. Although his benevolence and generosity were unbounded, yet was he in a more particular manner the patron of men of letters and merit; having among many other instances materially forwarded the interests of Dr. Spratt, Bishop of Rochester, so justly famed for his elegant writings. Dryden also thought highly of his Lordship's genius and judgment, and had repeated proofs of his bounty. Prior likewise owed his rise and fortune to him, and acknowledged that he scarcely knew what life was until he found himself obliged by his favour; nor had reason to feel any sorrow so sensibly as that of his death. Killigrew, too, was much indebted to him; and Durfey was repeatedly the object of his liberality, having latterly resided at Knole, where he occupied the rooms over the dairy. Mr. Walpole says he was the first gentleman in the voluptuous Court of Charles II. and in the gloomy one of King William. He had as much wit as his first master, or his contemporaries Buckingham and Rochester, without the regal want of feeling, the Duke's want of principle, or the Earl's want of

thought. He married first Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Bagot, by whom he had no issue: by his second Lady, Mary, daughter of James Compton, Earl of Northampton, he had issue a son and a daughter, Lionel and Mary.

Lionel, seventh Earl and first Duke of Dorset, was born January 18, 1688, and was sent with the Earl of Halifax, in 1706, to Hanover, who was the bearer of the Act of Settlement from Queen Ann to the Princess Sophia and the Elector of Hanover. In 1708 he was constituted Constable of Dover-Castle; and, at the demise of Queen Ann, he was sent to the Elector of Hanover, to acquaint him with her death. He was made First Gentleman of the Bedchamber to George I., called to the Privy Council, elected a Knight of the Garter; and, in 1720, created Duke of Dorset. In 1727 he was Lord Steward of the Household, and one of the Lords Justices on the King's going to Hanover, which office he held several times. At the Coronation of George II. he was Lord High Steward of England for the day. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1731 and in 1751;—in 1744, Lord President of the Council; in 1755, Master of the Horse; and in 1757 again Constable of Dover-

Castle. Upon the accession of his present Majesty, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, &c. He married Elizabeth Collier, daughter to General Collier, by whom he had issue three sons (Charles, John, and George), and three daughters. His Grace possessed the virtues and much of the abilities of his ancestors; in private life he united the amiable character of a kind husband and father with that of an excellent master and a sincere friend. He lived in great hospitality all his life; and, when at Knole, he was so beloved and respected, that on Sundays the front of the house was so crowded with horsemen and carriages, as to give it rather the appearance of a princely levee than the residence of a private Nobleman. His mind was princely; and he was desirous of being what was readily allowed, the first man in Kent; and was so esteemed, that, without any landed property in the county, he influenced the return of all the Members that were sent from it. He died June 4, 1768, universally lamented, and was buried at Wythham.

Charles, Earl of Middlesex, born February 6, 1711, succeeded his father, but died without issue. He was returned for East Grinstead, and like-

wise for the county of Kent; and was Master of the Horse to Frederick, Prince of Wales. His Grace enjoyed the title and estate only three years. He was a fine gentleman, and had an excellent taste for poetry and the fine arts ‡; but was prevented exercising his benevolence and patronage by the straitness of his fortune. He married Grace Boyle, daughter to Viscount Shannon, and he died January 6, 1769.

He was succeeded by his nephew John, son of his brother Lord John Sackville, by Frances, daughter of John Earl Gower. His Grace spent the greater part of his life in the fashionable world, as well in France and Italy as in England, interfering but little with politics. He served, like his ancestors, for the family borough of East Grinstead. At the time of the King's serious illness in 1789, when the Opposition, with Charles Fox at their head, claimed as a right the regency for the Prince of Wales, and were about to lay violent hands upon the Government, his Grace, with true patriotism, exerted himself to the utmost in supporting Mr. Pitt's measures, and in defending

‡ The beautiful song of "Arno's Vale" was from his pen.

his Sovereign's crown. About this time his Grace left France, where he had been Ambassador some years; but previous to his departure from that country he witnessed the infancy of the Revolution, and saw enough of its monstrous growth to induce him to withdraw from its horrors; which he fortunately succeeded in doing at a most critical moment, as his hotel in Paris was marked for destruction. He was a Knight of the Garter, Lord Steward of the Household, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, &c. His Grace married, in 1790, Miss Cope, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Cope, by whom he had John George Frederick (the late lamented and most amiable Duke), and two daughters, Mary, now Countess of Plymouth, and Elizabeth, Countess of De la Warr. The Duke died at Knole, July 19, 1799, in his fifty-fourth year. He was extremely fond of Knole; and, while he was constantly adding to its internal embellishments, he would not suffer its external form and character to be altered, out expended at times considerable sums in its repair. —The number of fine pictures and busts placed here by him evince his taste, which appears equally conspicuous in the Park, from the massy and

grand plantations formed under his direction: he likewise repurchased the manor of Sevenoaks, and other property in its neighbourhood, making this estate, altogether, of more extent and value than it had been since the time of the third Earl.

He was succeeded by his son, who came of age November 15, 1814, and died by a fall from his horse, while hunting with Lord Powerscourt in the neighbourhood of Dublin, February 14, 1815†. His worth was known only to his friends and acquaintance; but those who enjoyed the best opportunities of appreciating it are deeply impressed with the conviction that his death was no less a public than a private calamity. Possessing an enlightened mind and a sound judgment, he delighted in the exercise of every virtue dear to humanity, and gave the fullest promise that his progress to wisdom and to fame would have been marked with the most brilliant success.—It is not less singular than extraordinary, that during so many centuries as have elapsed since the Conquest, filled with wars, rebellions, and insurrections, in which the Nobility and Barons, chief instigators of those events

† The body was brought from Ireland.

have been engaged, that this family should have continued, while so many have become extinct and are forgotten; that it should have descended regularly from father and son during so long a period, with one exception only,—and that a grandson, the last possessor. There are many more ancient creations, but no other instance can be produced of a family inheriting in so direct a line, the titles having generally reverted to cousins, and various collateral branches, or to other families in right of females by creation. The last Duke but one has often repeated that the Sackvilles never branched. In confirmation of this, it does not appear that there is any other family of that name in the kingdom; and while the names of Howard, Russel, and others, however honourable and respectable, are familiar as the wind and tide, that of Sackville remains, as it always has been, separate and distinct. The following genealogical list will shew the descent:—

‡ It is a curious coincidence that Sackville-street, Piccadilly, is the longest in London, without branch or turning.

Genealogical List of the Sackville Family.

1. Herbrand de Sackville.	18. Sir Richard, his eldest son.
2. Sir Robert, third son.	19. Thomas, first Earl, his only son.
3. Sir Jordan, eldest son.	20. Robert, second Earl, his eldest do.
4. Sir Jordan, first son, died without issue.	21. Richard, third Earl, do.
5. Sir Richard, second son of first Sir Jordan.	22. Edward, fourth Earl, second son of Robert.
6. Sir Jeffery, third son of do.	23. Richard, fifth Earl, his eldest son.
7. Sir Jordan, his eldest son.	24. Charles, sixth Earl, his eldest son.
8. Sir William, his eldest son.	25. Lionel, first Duke, his only son.
9. Sir Jordan, his eldest do.	26. Charles, second Duke, his eldest son.
10. Sir Andrew, his only son.	27. John George, third Duke, grandson to Lionel.
11. Sir Andrew, do. do.	28. George John, fourth Duke, his only son.
12. Sir Andrew, do. do.	
13. Sir Thomas, his third son.	
14. Sir Edward, his fourth son.	
15. Sir Humphry, his eldest son.	
16. Sir Richard, his eldest do.	
17. Sir John, do. do.	

The title devolved upon Charles, Lord Sackville, grandson to Lionel, first Duke.

The furniture in this gallery, the silver, the fire-irons and dogs, with the Persian carpets, are of Charles II.'s time. The gilt locks on the doors were a present from William III. to Charles Earl of Dorset. The state canopy, with its appendages, was used by the Duke of Dorset, while Ambassador at the Court of France.

THE KING'S BEDCHAMBER.

The Pictures are—

A *Mr. Carew*, by Lely, 3 ft. 9 in. by 3 ft. 1 in.

* *The Coligni Family*. These are portraits of the Cardinal and his two brothers. Odet de Coligni, Cardinal of Chatillon, Archbishop of Thoulouse, &c. distinguished himself by his great abilities; but marrying, and embracing the Protestant faith, he incurred the displeasure of the Church of Rome, and was stripped of the purple. He fled to England, where he died February 14, 1571, aged 56, having been poisoned by his valet.—Francis de Coligni, Lord of Andelet, born April 18, 1521, was admired for his wit and abilities. He was Colonel of the infantry, and esteemed a brave and enterprising officer. Having joined the Calvinists, he exerted his best abilities in their cause, and distinguished himself in several sieges and battles. He died at Saintes, the capital of Saintonge, in France, 1569, aged 48.—Gaspard de Coligni was Admiral of France, and one of the greatest Commanders of his time. He distinguished himself from his youth in many actions, both in the reigns of Francis I. and Henry II.

After the death of Henry II. he embraced the Protestant religion ; and became so formidable, that he was considered the head of that party. At one time it was thought he would overturn the French monarchy. After several battles, attended with various success, in 1571 a peace was concluded, when Charles IX. gave him 100,000 livres, and conferred on him other favours. He retired to his seat at Chatillon-sur-Loing. Being at Paris at the marriage of the King of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., he was shot at from a window, and dangerously wounded. Some days afterwards, in the horrid massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, he was murdered, and his body exposed for three days to the fury of the populace. His death took place on Sunday, August 24, 1572.

In this room is a profusion of silver in massy urns, flower-pots, and other ornamental articles of the seventeenth century. The table and stands, the fire irons, looking-glasses, &c., are likewise framed and ornamented with silver. The toilette set, which is complete, and of excellent workmanship (in silver), was the property of the Countess of Northampton, and was purchased, at a sale of her effects, by Lionel, Duke of Dorset, in 1743.

The state bed, in which it is said the Pretender was born, is of gold and silver tissue, lined with pink satin, embroidered with gold and silver, said to have cost 8000*l.* The story of Nebuchadnezzar in tapestry, which lines the room, is in good preservation.

THE DINING (OR POET'S) PARLOUR ‡.

This room is forty feet in length, nineteen in breadth, and twelve in height. The pictures are—

A three-quarter portrait of *Charles Earl of Dorset*, by Kneller.

Abraham Cowley, 2 ft. 10 in. by 2 ft. 4 in. This celebrated poet was born in London in 1618, and was educated at Westminster and Cambridge. He wrote three plays, a Latin comedy, and many other pieces on various subjects, and died July 28, 1667.

On the door, a small *Conversation*, by Vanderghucht. This picture was painted at Knole for

‡ It was in this room the Commissioners sent by the Parliament held their Court of Sequestration.

Chief Baron Lant. The painter has introduced himself catching a likeness of Durfey the poet, while engaged in a conversation with the Chaplain, Maximilian Buck, and George Lowin, the Steward. The other figures are George Allen, a clothier of Sevenoaks; Mother Moss; and Jack Randal, the Steward's-room boy. Baron Lant, at his death, left it by legacy to the Duke of Dorset.

* *Samuel Foote*, the English Aristophanes, by Romney, a copy after Sir Joshua Reynolds, 4 ft. 1 in. by 3 ft. 3 in.

* *The immortal William Pitt*, by Hopner, with this inscription—"Gulielmus Pitt, Natus 1759, Obiit 1806, AEtat. 47. Cujus omnis vita nihil fuit nisi perpetua felix, et invicta Reipublicæ Defensio."

Alexander Pope, by Vanloo, 3 ft. 1 in. by 2 ft. 3 in. This elegant poet wrote *Windsor Forest*, *An Essay on Man*, *The Dunciad*, and other pieces. His great works were the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. He died at Twickenham, 1744, aged 66.

William Wycherley. This dramatic poet was born near Shrewsbury, and was the author of the *Plain Dealer*, and three other comedies. He died 1715, in his eightieth year, and was buried in Covent-Garden Church.—3 ft. 1 in. by 2 ft. 3 in.

Ben Jonson, born in Westminster in 1574, and educated at Westminster, and St. John's, Cambridge. Upon leaving the University his mother's circumstances were so reduced, that he was compelled to follow the business of his father-in-law, who was a bricklayer. Nevertheless, he continued to study the best Greek and Roman writers, and ultimately devoted his whole attention to poetry and the stage. He wrote fifty-two dramatic pieces, and an extensive variety of epitaphs, songs, essays, &c. He died in 1637, aged 63.

Dr. Jonathan Swift, an author justly celebrated for his political, poetical, and religious productions. He died in 1745, aged 78.—2 ft. 5 in. by 2 ft.

Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, son of the unfortunate Duke stabbed by Felton; same size as the former. He was author of *The Rehearsal* and *The Chances*, and was as notorious for his debaucheries as for the mischievous tendency of his politics. He dissipated the largest fortune in England, and was equally ruined in mind, body, and reputation. It is said that he died in an obscure alehouse in Yorkshire, April 16, 1687, aged 60.

John Dryden, same size, by Kneller. This poet was educated at Westminster, under Dr. Busby, being one of the King's scholars; and in the year 1650 was elected from that school to Trinity College, Cambridge. No man ever did more for the improvement of the English language, and he was unquestionably the most harmonious poet that ever wrote in it. Exclusive of his numerous poetical writings, he produced twenty-seven plays. He was the son of Erasmus Dryden, descended from a very ancient family in Northamptonshire, and was born at Tichmarch, in that county. He died in London in 1700, aged 67, and was buried with great funeral pomp in Westminster-Abbey.

Thomas Betterton, born in the year 1638, in Tothill-street, Westminster, his father being under-cook to Charles I. This comedian was called the *Roscius* of the English stage, and considered in his time the greatest actor this country had produced. Mr. Cibber said of Betterton, that "he never heard a line in tragedy come from him, wherein his judgment, his ear, and his imagination, were not fully satisfied." He was upwards of fifty years the chief ornament of the stage, and died in 1712, aged 74.

Nicholas Rowe was educated under Dr. Busby, and made great progress in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, at an early age; but poetry was his darling pursuit. He produced a variety of pieces in the above languages, and wrote several tragedies; among others, *Tamerlane*, *The Fair Penitent*, and *Jane Shore*. He died in 1718, aged 46, and was buried with great solemnity in Westminster-Abbey.

Sir Samuel Garth. This celebrated physician and poet was educated in Peter-House, Cambridge. He wrote *The Dispensary*, and other poems; was knighted by George I., and made Physician to his Majesty, and Physician-General to the army. He died January 18, 1719.

William Congreve, son of William Congreve, Esq., of Congreve and Stretton, in the county of Stafford, born at Bardson, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, but received his education in the great school at Kilkenny, and finished it at the University of Dublin. The theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields was opened with his third comedy, *Love for Love*. He brought out six other pieces, which were acted with great success. His comedies are considered the best of that age, and have been

seldom equalled in any other. He died in 1724, aged 56.

William Shakespeare. This great dramatic poet, who, from his writings, has justly acquired the title of *Immortal*, was the son of Mr. John Shakespeare, of Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, where he was born, April, 23, 1564. He wrote thirty-five comedies and tragedies, the major part of which continue to be acted with the greatest applause, and are received with an approbation that marks their excellency above all other exhibitions of the stage. He left London admired and beloved, and spent the last years of his life at Stratford, highly esteemed. He died there in the year 1616, on the fifty-second anniversary of his birth-day, and was buried in the great Church.—1 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 4½ in.

Frederick Handel, an illustrious master of music, born at Halle, in Upper Saxony, February 24, 1684. He was patronised by George I., when Elector of Hanover, and afterwards by Queen Ann, who settled a pension of 200*l.* a year upon him. He was in great favour with George II., and with the English nation in general. This great composer died April 24, 1759.—2 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft. 11 in.

Edmund Waller, a celebrated poet, and a great improver of the English language. He was fined 10,000*l.* by the Parliament for his attachment to Charles I., but afterwards coincided with the Parliament against his Majesty. Nevertheless after the Restoration, he once more became a courtier, and was a great favourite with Charles II. He was considered the first who introduced a new turn of verse, and gave to rhyme all the grace of which it was capable. He wrote two pieces for the stage. He died October 1, 1688, aged 82.—4 ft. 1 in. by 3 ft. 3 in.

Joseph Addison, son of Dr. Launcelot Addison; born at Milston, in Wiltshire, one of the brightest geniuses that this or any other country has produced. His translations were much admired, as were his letters and poems in the Latin tongue. He was concerned in the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*, and his principal dramatic work was the tragedy of *Cato*. He held the post of Secretary of State, and lived and died a Christian. He departed this life June 17, 1719, aged 47.

John Milton, by Richardson. This great poet rendered his name immortal by his *Paradise Lost*, the finest poem in the English language. He lived

in the reign of Charles I., and was Latin Secretary to Cromwell. His controversy with Salmasius made him famous throughout Europe. He wrote two dramatic pieces; *Comus*, a masque, and *Sampson Agonistes*, a tragedy; the former of which has been adapted to the stage. He died November 15, 1694, aged 66.

John Gay was educated at the Free Grammar-School, Barnstaple, Devonshire, and bred a mercer in the Strand; but, discovering a poetical genius, was patronized by the Duke and Duchess of Queensbury. He wrote several poems, fables, and ten dramatic pieces, amongst which was the celebrated *Beggars' Opera*. He died in 1732, aged 44. His portrait is by Doll, 2 ft. 5 in. by 2 ft.

Sir Philip Sidney, son of Sir Henry Sidney, by Mary, daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, born at Penshurst, in Kent, November 29, 1554. He was of Christ-Church, Oxon. Having returned from his travels in 1575, his uncle introduced him to Queen Elizabeth, who sent him the following year to the Emperor Rodolphus, and to other Princes of Germany, when he acquitted himself with such prudence and address, that the Poles proposed to elect him for

their King. In 1582 he was knighted; and in 1585 was made Governor of Flushing, and sent to the assistance of the Dutch. After performing many honourable actions, he was mortally wounded at the battle of Zutphen, while mounting a third horse, having had two killed under him. He languished twenty-five days, and died October 16, 1586. He wrote several esteemed pieces, the first of which was the *Arcadia*, a pastoral romance. He was so highly respected, that the States of Zealand solicited the honour of burying him at the States' expense; and in England, for many months, it was considered indecent for any gentleman to appear splendidly dressed. He was buried with great pomp in St. Paul's Cathedral.
—1 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 5 in.

**Sacchini*, a composer of music, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 4 in.; and **Giardini*, a celebrated musician, by Gainsborough, 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 1 in. These persons were frequently engaged by the Duke of Dorset.

Francis Beaumont, son of Francis Beaumont, Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, was born at their seat, Grace-Dieu, Leicestershire, in 1585. He was a good poet and dramatic writer, and was

jointly concerned with Fletcher in writing a number of plays. Beaumont was esteemed so accurate a judge, that Ben Jonson submitted all his writings to his censure; and, it is thought, used his judgment in correcting, if not in contriving, all his plots. He died previously to attaining his thirtieth year.—3 ft. 1 in. by 2 ft. 5½ in.

John Fletcher, son of Dr. Richard Fletcher, Bishop of London. He produced, in conjunction with Beaumont, no less than fifty-three dramatic pieces; but what portion is to be attributed to each cannot be accurately ascertained. Beaumont was highly esteemed for his judgment, and Fletcher no less admired for his wit and raillery, which were so refined, that they rather pleased than disgusted the very persons on whom they seemed to reflect. He died of the plague in London, 1665, aged 49.

Thomas Otway was the son of a clergyman, and was born in the county of Sussex. He was a celebrated poet, and received his education at Winchester and Oxford. Having commenced player but, with very indifferent success, he entered the army as a Cornet of horse, and went to Flanders; but returned from thence in very necessitous

circumstances. It has lately been ascertained that he lost his life by a fever, occasioned by his exertions to serve a friend. He produced nine dramatic pieces, amongst which are *Venice Preserved* and the *Orphan*. He died in 1685, in his thirty-fourth year.

Thomas Durfey was first bred to the law. He wrote twenty-eight pieces for the stage, with various success; but his chief talent lay in composing songs, which he could accommodate to any air, however difficult, adapting his words to the music, and singing them with great humour. He died in 1723.—2 ft. 5½ in. by 2 ft.

* *Corelli*, a celebrated Italian musician, whose compositions are deservedly esteemed. He greatly admired the genius of our famous Henry Purcell, and declared he was the only object of attraction in England. He died at Rome, 1733. His portrait is by Tito Mayo; 2 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 1 in.

— A small picture of *Richard II. of England*, 10½ in. by 7½ in.

A ditto of *Thomas Earl of Dorset*.

— *Wilmot, Earl of Rochester*, a great wit in the reign of Charles II. His violent love of pleasure, and his disposition to extravagant mirth, carried

him to great excesses: the first involved him in sensuality; the latter led him into mischievous and ridiculous adventures; and his constant indulgence in women, wine, and irregularity, wore out an excellent constitution before he was thirty. Recovering from a violent disease, he regretted his ill-spent life, became sincerely penitent, and ordered all his obscene and immoral writings to be burnt. He died in 1670. The picture is by Du Boyce; 1 ft. 4 in. by 11 in.

Hugo Grotius, one of the most learned and judicious scholars that Europe has produced, was born at Delft, April 15, 1585. He composed verses at nine, and at fifteen years old published a work with notes. After this he studied the law; and made such progress, that he became Attorney-General before he was twenty-four years old. He engaged in the religious controversies of the age, and was repeatedly employed upon embassies both in England and France. His writings upon law, divinity, and other subjects, were very numerous. He died August 28, 1645, aged 60.—8½ in. by 7 in.

John Locke, a very celebrated scholar and philosopher, born at Wringham, near Bristol, August 29, 1632. He was of Westminster and Oxford,

and, was at an early period of his life, considered one of the most judicious critics of his time. His works have confirmed this opinion, and have established a respect for his name in every part of Europe. He died October 20, 1704, aged 73.—2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 1 in.

Thomas Flatman, a poet and painter, born in 1633, finished his studies at Oxford, and was patronized by the Duke of Ormond. He died November 8, 1688.

Sir Isaac Newton, the great philosopher and mathematician, was born at Woolstrop, in Lincolnshire, December 25, 1642. In learning mathematics, it is said that Euclid's theorems were so easy to him, that a cast of his eye was sufficient to make him master of them. He died March 20, 1727, aged 85.—2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 1 in.

Thomas Hobbes was born at Malmesbury, April 5, 1588. He was a man of learning and great ability, but chose to write in opposition to received opinions, whether in politics or religion. He died December 4, 1679, aged 91.

Sir Charles Sedley, one of the licentious wits of Charles II.'s court.—2 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 1 in.

Samuel Butler the celebrated author of *Hudibras*,

was born at Strensham, in Worcestershire, 1642, and was educated first at the Free-School at Worcester, and subsequently at Cambridge. It has been observed that *Hudibras* is, in its composition, almost as great an effort of genius as the *Paradise Lost*. He was Secretary to the Earl of Carbury, Lord President of Wales; but his great and most generous friend was Charles Earl of Dorset. He died September 25, 1680.

Geoffery Chaucer, the father of English poetry, was born in 1328, and educated at Cambridge and Oxford. He travelled, and at his return, entered himself of the inner Temple, studied the law, and soon became noticed at Court, and was successively Page, Gentleman of the Privy Council, and Shield-Bearer to Edward III., by which he became extremely opulent. Through his connexion with the Duke of Lancaster he was obliged to leave the country, when his necessities compelling his return to England, he was seized by order of the King, thrown into prison, and reduced to great poverty. Having obtained the King's pardon, and with it his liberty, he retired to Woodstock, to enjoy the pleasure of his favourite studies. His writings were greatly applauded in his time, and

many of them have been preserved; the most admired are the *Canterbury Tales*. He died October 25, 1400.—1 ft. 1 in. by 11 in.

Matthew Prior was the \ddagger son of a citizen and joiner of London, where he was born, 1664. He was left to the care of his uncle, a vintner at Charing-cross, who sent him to Westminster school; on his leaving which his uncle took him home with the intention of instructing him in his business. However, like Ben Jonson, he was always occupied with Horace at his leisure hours. A fortunate circumstance introduced him to the Earl of Dorset, who removed him from his situation, patronized and introduced him to public notice, and always continued his friend. He was Member for East Grinstead, Secretary to several embassies to Holland and France, Ambassador to Holland, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France for negotiating a peace with that country in 1711. The year after his return from France he was impeached by the House of Commons, and imprisoned. After his enlargement he retired into the

\ddagger There are at Knole several manuscript letters of Prior's, written to the Earl of Dorset while Prior was Ambassador at the Hague. They have never been printed.

country, and spent the remainder of his days in tranquillity. He wrote a variety of poems and other pieces, which were greatly esteemed, and died September 18, 1721.

* *David Garrick*, the British *Roscius*, an esteemed wit, and celebrated writer. He was designed for the law, and entered of the Society of Lincoln's Inn. He made his first appearance in the year 1740, at the theatre, Goodman's Fields, and was considered a master of his art at his first appearance, being a more general player than Betterton, or any other performer that had appeared before him. He wrote several farces, prologues, epilogues, and other pieces. His death occurred on the 20th of January, 1779. The portrait is by Sir Joshua Reynolds, 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 1 in.

* *Dr. Oliver Goldsmith*, 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. by Sir Joshua Reynolds. A celebrated genius, who wrote history, novels, essays, &c. He died April 4, 1774. aged, 46.

* *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, by himself, 2 ft 6 in. by 2 ft. This great artist may be considered the founder of the British school of painting. His portraits, in point of resemblance, grace, colouring, and composition, are unrivalled; and the same praise may

be extended to his historical and fancy pieces; while his merits, as a colourist, place him in rank with Titian, and raise him above all other professors of his divine art. He died February 23, 1792, aged 69, and was buried in Westminster-Abbey with great solemnity, his pall being borne by Noblemen of the first rank, the Duke of Dorset being one of them.

* *Edmund Burke*, the celebrated Commoner, by Opie, 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 1 in. He was a man of great genius, and was equally admired for his writings, and orations in Parliament.

* *Dr. Samuel Johnson*. A great critic and grammarian. His works were the fruits of genius, learning, and labour, embellished with elegant language, and adorned by the spirit of truth; while his private character was distinguished by benevolence and piety. He died December 14, 1784, aged 74. His portrait is by Sir Joshua Reynolds.—2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 1 in.

John Frederick, Duke of Dorset, a copy from Sir Joshua Reynolds, by Hardy, 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 1 in.

Over the chimney-piece are two small heads of *James I. and Henry Prince of Wales*.

THE COLONNADE.

This room is fifty feet in length and twenty in breadth. The arms in the windows are those of the Earls of Dorset only, and would appear to have been placed there by Lionel before he was created Duke of Dorset. The ducal arms on the plate, with those of Collier, Bayle, and Cope, belong to the first, second, and third Dukes: they were the last possessors of this house. The arms are wanting, but are introduced, having been noticed with the others in the genealogy of the family.

The fine busts in this room were, for the most part, purchased in Italy by the third Duke. They are—

**Nero when an Infant.* This bust represents the head of a beautiful boy; and it would puzzle the disciples of Lavater, if ignorant for whom it was intended, to delineate the lines in the face which indicate the future tyrant.

**Galerius Antinous*, a youth of Bithynia, a native of Ithaca, one of Penelape's suitors. He was killed by Ulysses.

**Mithridates*, third king of Pontus, who died

three hundred and sixty-three years before the Christian æra.

* *Pompey*, a Roman Consul and General. In the twenty-sixth year of his age he conquered Sicily. He was seized and put to death by order of Antony.

* *Incognito*.

* *Lucius Junius Brutus*, son of M. Junius and Tarquinia, second daughter of Tarquin Priscus. He died in a combat between the Romans and the Tarquins.

* *Theseus*. A King of Athens, one of the most celebrated of the heroes of antiquity.

* *Julius Cæsar*, the first Emperor of Rome. He was assassinated in the Senate-House the 15th of March B. C., in his fifty-sixth year.

* *Marcellus*. A famous Roman General, celebrated for his private as well as public virtues. He was killed in an ambuscade in the sixtieth year of his age, B. C. 546.

* *Marcus Junius Brutus*, father of Cæsar's murderer. He followed the party of Marius, and was conquered by Pompey, by whose orders he was put to death.

* *Elius Verus*.

* *The infant Hercules.* He is sleeping upon a lion's skin.

† A cast of *the Right Honourable William Pitt*, the great patriot and statesman. He hastened his death by his exertions for the public good; and his integrity left him so reduced, that his grateful country undertook the duty of discharging his debts, and of bestowing on him a public funeral.

† A cast of *Alexander*, the illustrious Emperor of Russia.

A cast of *His Grace the Duke of Wellington*, one of the greatest Generals the world has produced.

THE GUARD-ROOM;

So called from its having been for many years the guard or waiting room for the pages. The partisans, or halberts, formerly used on state occasions, are the same in form as those now carried by the yeomen of the guard, and remained till latterly in the corners of this room.

THE BREAKFAST PARLOUR.

† *The Duchess of Dorset*, painted in Paris by Madame le Brun. The outline is tolerably faithful, but the colouring of the face is any thing but what it should be.

* *A Girl in a Straw Hat*, by Monier.

† *Earl Whitworth*, a very good likeness by Hopner.

* *Three Cupids*, by Parmegiano, 1 ft. by 1½ ft.

* *Cupids at Play*, by Poussin.

* *A Disciple of Mercury*, by Sir J. Reynolds.

* *A Companion to ditto*, by the same, 2 ft. by 1¾ ft.
Human Vanity.

Cupids at Play, by Poussin, 2 ft. by 1¾ ft.

Landscape, by Salvator Rosa.

* *Madona and Child*.

* *Raphael*, by himself, 3 ft. by 2 ft. 4½ in.

A Head, by Carlo Maratti †, 1 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 2 in.

* *Madona and Child*, by Carlo Dolci, 1 ft. 5 in.
by 1 ft. 2 in.

* *A Student*, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, 2 ft. 6 in.
by 2 ft. 1 in.

† A celebrated Painter, born at Comorana in 1625. In addition to his professional talents he possessed many amiable virtues, and was particularly distinguished for his extensive benevolence. He died at Rome in 1713, aged 88.

- * *A Post-House*, beautiful, by Wouvermans †.
- * *Miss Linley*, afterwards Mrs. Sheridan, and her *Brother*, by Gainsborough ‡. The head of the boy is finely relieved—2 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft.
- * *A Poetess*, an excellent picture, by Domenichino, 2 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft. 7 in:
- * *A Madona*, by Guido ¶.
- * *The Call of Samuel*, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, 3 ft. by 2 ft. 4 in.
- * *The Flight into Egypt*, by Paul Brill §§ and Rothenhamer ¶¶.
- * *A Portrait of a Woman*, an excellent picture, by Rembrandt, 1 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 5 in.

The Wise Men's Offering, by Merzelinca de Farrare.

The pictures in this room, with the exception of one or two, are some of the finest specimens of the old masters.

† A celebrated Flemish Painter, who excelled in his delineations of hunting, hawking, &c.; born at Hærem in 1620.

‡ A Painter of great merit, but who excelled chiefly in landscape and cattle.

¶ Guido Reni, and admirable Painter, born at Bologna in 1575.

§§ A native of Antwerp, born in 1554, justly esteemed for his exquisite landscapes.

◆ ¶¶ A celebrated German historical Painter, born at Munich in 1564.

THE MUSIC OR ANTI ROOM.

Lord Gowry and Vandyke, a very fine picture by Vandyke.

* *The late Duke of Dorset*, when Earl of Middlesex, and his Sisters, Lady Mary and Lady Elizabeth Sackville, by Hopner.

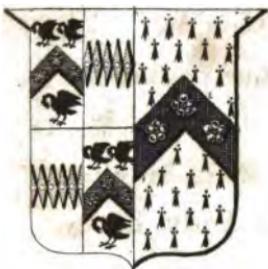
Lionel, Duke of Dorset; *Elizabeth, his Duchess*; *Lady Caroline*, their daughter, afterwards Lady Milton; *Charles Earl of Middlesex*, afterwards second Duke; † *Madame Muscovita*; *Lady Thanet*, mother to the present Earl, and sister to the third Duke of Dorset; *Lady Betty Germain*; *Lord John Sackville*, father to the third Duke and Lady Thanet; *John Frederick*, third Duke, a copy, by Ozias Humphrey; *Portrait of a Lady*; *Rosalba*, by herself; she was a celebrated paintress in crayons. The whole of these heads, except one, were by her.

THE LIBRARY.

The picture over the fire contains the portraits of *Richard and Edward Sackville*, sons of Edward Earl of Dorset, painted, in 1637, by Cornelius

‡ It was to this person that the Earl of Middlesex addressed the beautiful lines on Arno's Vale.

*Edmund Cranmer.
Son of Tho: married
Isabel daughter & Heir of
Sir Reynold Alerton of
Alerton Esq: Edw: 3. 44.*



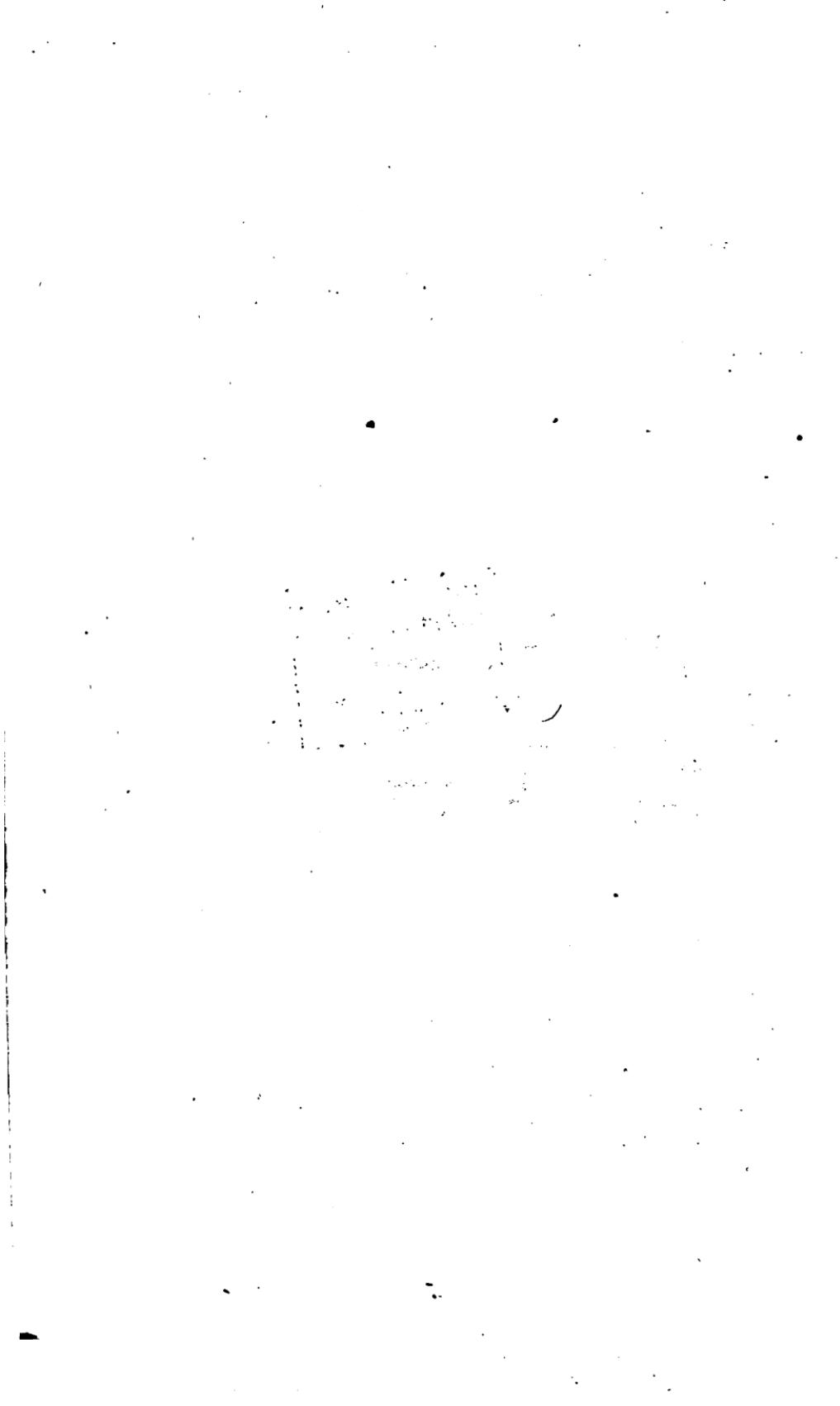
*John Cranmer Son of
Edmund married the
daughter of Marshall
de Huske.*



*Tho: Cranmer Son & Heir
of John. Married Agnes
Daughter of Laurens Hatfield
of Willoughby. had Issue John
The Abp of Can^{ck}; Edm^d Archdeacon of Can^d.*



*The arms of the Cranmer Family as they appear on the Window of the
Bed Room, which looks into the first Court.*



Neive, 5 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 4 ft. 10 in. The eldest, Richard, succeeded his father in the title and estate; the youngest was a Colonel in the Royal Army, was with his father at Oxford, and was wounded at the battle of Newbury in 1643; and in 1645, being with a party of the King's forces at Chawley, near Abingdon, he was taken prisoner by those of the Parliament, and barbarously and cowardly stabbed to death in cold blood by a private soldier, a Republican scoundrel!

The whole of the apartments on the north-west side of the Stone Court are set apart for the accommodation of visitors. In the window of the bedroom, at the north corner of the Green Court, are the arms of the Cranmer family. Ascending the stone staircase which leads to the clock, upon the first landing-place are two rooms, which probably were formerly used for the Archbishop's private devotions: one of them is worthy of notice, having the form and character of a private chapel. The window is of a superior description to that of any other in the building; it is situated over the entrance, looking into the first court. The approach to the window is by two or three steps, and only wants the necessary ornaments to give it the ap-

pearance of an altar. On each side of the room is a projecting shield in stone; on the one is a double triangle, enclosing the letters I. H. S., and on the other an hieroglyphic, signifying Canterbury surrounded with the knot or cognizance of Archbishop Bourchier, who was the founder of the greater part of the present building.

Above these rooms are those occupied by the servants, and another, formerly used by the Pages, which still retains that name. There are likewise very extensive attics, or galleries, in which are fire-places, formerly used by the domestics of the Bishops, and by the menials of the first Earls of Dorset. To mention all the rooms in this house would be superfluous and tedious; and although there may not be ‡ five hundred, yet the number is very great and extraordinary. There certainly are above eighty staircases.

On the left of the entrance to the Great Hall is the Pantry, formerly the Buttery; and under it, extending to the first court, is the Cellar. There is another very fine Cellar, unused, beneath the Chapel. Passing from the Pantry through the

‡ Dursey, in the old song, "The Honours of Knole," refers to Jordan, the Groom of the Chambers, for the truth of this number.



Brigeman del 1796.

R. Reeves scul.

Shield in the Room formerly a private Chapel



open hall, in which is the ancient dinner-knocker, you enter the Kitchen, beyond which are the Pastry, the dry and wet Larders, the Store-Room, the Servant's Hall, and Still-Room. The Kitchen is a large lofty office, with a Gothic arched roof, thirty-five feet in length by twenty-five in breadth, and thirty feet six inches in height. Judging by its style and corresponding character, I have no doubt of its being the work of Archbishop Bourchier. That it was built before jacks were used for roasting meat is evident from the construction of the chimneys, of which there are two, of extraordinary dimensions. The one in use is eighteen feet wide, and five in depth. In these they burnt wood, and the meat was roasted by a turnspit ‡.

It was the practice in former times, when the Nobility lived in great splendour and hospitality, to observe a ceremony|| and decorum in the different departments of the household, which at this time are unknown among us. In those times the larders, and the cellars or buttery, were well provided; and the officers, with their assistants in each, at stated hours, were sufficiently employed

‡ As is still the custom in many Welsh families.

|| These usages are continued at the royal palaces, and at the Castle of Dublin.

in furnishing the provisions for the day, in distributing refreshments to the traveller, and to those who daily fed upon the bounty of their employer. The menials were not admitted into any of the offices, but were served through hatches or half-doors, which are still to be seen at Knole. It is probable that the Servants' Hall in those times was a kitchen, it having in it two large chimneys, and being so immediately connected with that office. The Steward's Room, and the others adjoining, I have understood were used by the Earl, until Charles Earl of Dorset came to Knole. This room was the Earl's dining-room; the linen-room his bed-room; and the other rooms used for his person. The present dining-parlour was probably used for the table laid for the Pages and others. At the end of the Wood-yard stands the Dairy and Laundry: on the side of the same yard is the Brew-house and the Faggot-hole, the latter formerly a jail ‡; it was probably so used in the

‡ In the feudal times the Barons and great Ecclesiastics inquired into the crimes and faults committed by their vassals and dependents; and frequently punished culprits as they thought fit, without consulting the courts of law. To those times our leading reformers appeal, and, as then, in the name of the people, but actually for their own aggrandisement and power.

Bishop's time. It had a privy in it, but no other convenience; while a gloomy light glimmered through the chinks or apertures in the wall. The Stables, which form the south-west end of this yard, are still called the King's Stables, most likely from having been used by Henry VII. and VIII. in their visits to Archbishops Moreton and Wareham, whom they often honoured with their company at Knole. The other stables still retain the name of the Bishop's Stables, and opposite to them is the ancient stone barn, which is one hundred and thirty feet in length by twenty-five in width.

After much inquiry, pains, and attention, I am led to conclude that the old house, previous to Archbishop Bourchier's time, occupied only the site of the $\frac{1}{2}$ north-east end, with its offices. The whole was rebuilt (except the front) by Archbishop Bourchier, and may be dated from 1456, including the time of its erection. Archbishop Moreton is said to have added a supplement to the building, which

$\frac{1}{2}$ Mr. Garrard, in his letter to the Earl of Strafford, dated March 15, 1623, says, "Half of my Lord of Dorset's house at Knole was burnt down about Shrove-Sunday." It was the north-east end only that was destroyed, as may be seen by the windows, which were introduced about that time.

I conclude to be the present front, with the Porter's Lodge in the centre. This extensive building occupies one acre and a half, and eighteen rods; the stables, and other offices, one acre and a half, and twelve rods. These are so connected with the house as to form one edifice, standing upon nearly three acres and a quarter.

Thus have I endeavoured to conduct my readers to every object worthy of their notice in this venerable and extensive edifice. If, in the progress of my undertaking, I have been found too prolix, or not sufficiently copious, they will have the kindness to consider the nature of my resources, which, in some instances, were voluminous, and hard to epitomize; in others scanty, and difficult to elucidate. The nature of the work itself precludes the possibility of evading dulness by any seasonable sally of inventive genius. There is, in local description, an inherent tedium, which, I had the power to diminish, and which I presume even the best writers find a difficulty in annihilating. With these sentiments he commits this little Essay to their censure or approbation, hoping, in the exercise of the former or the distribution of the latter, they will still be guided

by that maxim of the Poet, which should be registered in indelible characters at the tribunal of criticism:—

“ In ev'ry work regard the writer's end,
Since none can compass more than they intend.”

POPE.

The Author conceives he cannot more appropriately conclude the present Work than by inserting the annexed biography of the late lamented Duke, to the accuracy of which his friends can bear the most ample testimony. It is extracted from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September, 1816; and from its perusal the reader will perceive how well-grounded was the deep affliction occasioned by his untimely fate.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

THE LATE DUKE OF DORSET.

NO domestic occurrence ever caused a more general sorrow than the sudden death of the late Duke of Dorset; and every feeling heart, though a period of eighteen months has elapsed since the event, must still be interested to know whether a life so unexpectedly taken away had been uniformly spent in such a manner as to soften and diminish the awfulness of its untimely termination. That laudable curiosity may find some satisfaction in the following little Memoir, which, though a very imperfect outline of the character it attempts to exhibit, is nevertheless grounded on opportunities of observation and knowledge of no ordinary kind, and such as nothing but the strictest habits of intimacy can afford; and, if it is subject to the charge of partiality, it is only intended for that class of readers who are inclined to allow that a partial friend may be an honest chronicler; and that it was impossible to know the subject of this Memoir, and not be partial to him.

The Duke of Dorset was born at Knole, November 15, 1793. He came to the title before he was six years old. His seventh year wanted more than three months of its close when he was put under the care of a private tutor, a clergyman, who lived in the family with him, and who was in fact at that period as much his playfellow as his preceptor, at-

tending him constantly in hours of recreation as well as those of study. He was able to read and write before this connexion commenced. Being designed for Westminster-school, he began his classical education upon that system, and continued in it for more than a twelvemonth, when it was determined to send him to Harrow. In this early period of his education, his plan was to begin and end the day with prayer; to devote three hours every morning to study; in the afternoon to ride on horseback, to play at cricket (of which game he had as it were an hereditary fondness), or to pursue some other exercise; and the evening he always passed with his mother and sisters, dividing the time between instruction and amusement. The hours of study were employed in reading the Bible, in learning his Grammar, in translating *Æsop's Fables* from Latin into English, and the Psalms from English into Latin; in reading a portion of the Universal History, in repeating a short Poem, and in other useful occupations. He soon discovered symptoms of a solid understanding, of a retentive memory, and of a mind very susceptible of cultivation and useful improvement; more perhaps inclined to patient inquiry and accurate information, than remarkable for quick apprehension; more distinguished for good judgment than for warm conceptions and bright fancies.

In January, 1802, he was entered at Harrow, being then just turned of eight years old, and never was satchel carried by a finer or sweeter boy, either as to person or disposition; for, though at this period he was extremely shy, yet his was a shyness that evidently proceeded from sheer diffidence, not from pride, and was in time entirely rubbed off by an intercourse with other boys. The system of education in a public school is too well known to need a particular description. The Duke went through the usual course of discipline and instruction just like any other boy, except that he lodged in

his private tutor's apartments, and not in a boarding-house, and always had the advantage of his assistance, so that, of all the lessons which he had to get during the eight years and a half he stayed at Harrow, there was not a single one which he got by rote, or in which he was not perfect. He went on extremely well at school, making great proficiency in learning, endearing himself to his school-fellows, and obtaining the highest commendation from each of the masters as he passed successively under their respective tuition, and particularly from the present distinguished head master, who has been known to say several times, that the Duke of Dorset was one of the best-grounded, if not the very best-grounded, scholar in his whole school; and these encomiums were passed immediately after certain strict examinations, which are termed Trials, and the lessons for which are set five or six weeks before the day of examination. The last of these in which the Duke was concerned was from Sophocles and Persius, two authors that would put scholarship to the test at a later period of life than sixteen. So well had he prepared himself for this examination, that no question deducible from the lessons, as to language, grammar, or history, however ingeniously framed or devised, would have puzzled him, or gone without a ready answer. And, to shew his uncommon diligence and zeal, an anecdote of him respecting the preparation for this trial may here be mentioned. The night before the examination, his tutor, thinking him quite perfect in the lessons, had gone out to supper; and when he returned home at twelve o'clock, to his great surprise, he found the Duke up and at his books, and desirous to go over the Greek once more. His tutor of course indulged him, and heard him construe the Sophocles for two whole hours at midnight, without making a fault or missing a word, even in the hardest chorus.

In games and athletic exercises he excelled no less than

in all literary competitions ; but he was so regular in his habits, that he never neglected business for amusement, nor ever got himself into scrapes by being too late for school, or muster : and all the punishment he incurred during the course of eight years and a half were some half-dozen impositions, most of them set upon occasions where the whole class shared the same punishment. In the rebellion which happened when he was high in school, he was rather a seceder than a rebel, and more disposed to submit to authority than to foment disturbance ; and no boy ever left school more popular with his companions, or more thoroughly esteemed by the masters.

Such was his career at Harrow. October, 1810, he entered at Christ Church, Oxford ; and here all the good qualities which had given so fair a promise at school were more fully developing themselves, and he was persevering in the same regular habits of study, when an unfortunate accident obliged him to suspend, if not give up, his classical pursuits, and to remit his application to books. He was playing at tennis, when a ball that he was attempting to volley glanced rapidly from the wooden part of his racket upon his right eye, and caused so much injury to that tender organ, that he was forbidden to read, and was compelled to content himself, however reluctantly, with hearing his tutor read aloud. This deplorable accident changed entirely the whole plan of his education ; and it became a duty to give up his favourite study, that of the Greek language, when he could no longer use his own sight for any intense purpose, or for any length of time together. The rudiments of literature, which he had acquired in an eminent degree, were necessarily suffered henceforth to lie dormant, and he was obliged also to be very moderate, in all exercises that heat or agitate the frame. The pupil of the eye was so injured by the blow, that its power of contraction

was considerably impaired, and either the internal heat of the body, or a strong light, was sure to produce pain enough to be a perpetual memento of some unpleasant ailment. No wonder if a young man under such circumstances, being debarred the enjoyment of his favourite pursuits, being constantly reminded of his misfortune by liability to pain, and being obliged to be continually applying leeches and blisters, and ointments, and other disagreeable remedies, should find his spirits somewhat depressed by so great a calamity, the full extent of which cannot be thoroughly understood, unless the disappointment arising from the necessity of relinquishing all idea of taking a regular degree at Oxford, operating upon such a mind as his, be taken into the consideration ;—but, if it be allowed that his spirits were in some measure affected by the misfortune, it can never be forgotten with what wisdom and patience he submitted to every remedy that was prescribed, and with what self-denial he encountered every irksome privation that the oculists and physicians enjoined.

He passed three academical years in the University, saving the two terms which the accident to his eye compelled him to miss ; and he was very diligent and industrious in picking up such information as circumstances would admit, attending lectures that did not require an intense application of sight, and never omitting to devote some portion of the day to his private tutor, who was in the habit of reading English to him, either History or Belles-Lettres. He took an honorary degree, to which Mr. Gaisford, his college tutor, now Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford, presented him. Mr. Gaisford, of whose profound erudition it would be superfluous to speak, had examined and commended the Duke for his knowledge of the Greek language when first he entered at Christ Church ; and when he presented him to his degree, he took occasion pathetically to lament the misfor-

tune which alone could have disappointed the hopes he had formed of seeing the Duke of Dorset distinguished no less for classical than for moral attainments ; and he elegantly stated, that, but for the unfortunate accident which happened to his sight, he might have claimed public honours, not merely upon the plea of having passed a certain number of terms in the University, or upon the score of rank, but by that of merit displayed at the public examinations. When the Duke was about to leave College, the Dean of Christ Church lamented his departure, as the loss of an example of all that was amiable and proper to the young men of that society ; and he has often said that he never had under his government a more thoroughly well-disposed and right-minded young man. Such were the testimonies, independent of the praises and esteem of his contemporaries, that were borne to his good conduct at the University. Soon after quitting Oxford he accompanied his mother, and Lord Whitworth, his father-in-law, to Ireland, Lord Whitworth having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of that part of the United Kingdom. Being on terms of the greatest confidence and in habits of the tenderest friendship with Lord W., he enjoyed the great advantage of studying the nature of government under his auspices ; and would shortly, from his experience and instructions, have gathered a sufficient store of political information to qualify himself for the important office of Lord Lieutenant, in case his Sovereign should ever have required his services in that station.

He was in a remarkable degree possessed of good sense, discretion, and integrity, and worthy of trust beyond his years. He used to say of himself, he had no objection to have secrets committed to him, for he had no fear either of being surprised or insnared into a discovery. His time when in Ireland was employed in confidential conversations with his Excellency ; in studying the French language under an ex-

cellent master, in which he took great pains, entering into all the critical niceties of Chambaud's Grammar and Dictionary; in attaining an accurate knowledge of Fractions and Algebra, as far as Quadratic Equations; and in reading a little for himself, his eye being now so far recovered as to enable him to use it at intervals, either in reading or writing. The sight was still dim, but he could bear light and heat with much less annoyance, and the pupil had certainly become more capable of contracting itself. The injury had caused no apparent blemish.

He had resided in Ireland about a year and a half, when he met with the fatal catastrophe that put an end to his existence. On the 19th of February, 1815, he went to pay a visit to his friend and school-fellow, Lord Powerscourt, meaning to stay from the Monday till the Thursday, on which day he was to return to the Castle for a drawing-room. On the 14th he went out with Lord Powerscourt's harriers, mounted on a well-trained active Irish mare, and accompanied by his Lordship and Mr. Wingfield. Having been out for several hours without finding any thing, they were actually on the point of returning home, when unfortunately a hare sprang up, and the chase commenced. The hare made for the enclosures on Killiney Hill. They had gone but a short distance, when the Duke, who was an excellent and forward horseman, rode at a wall, which was in fact a more dangerous obstacle than it appeared to be. The wall stands on the slope, and from the lower ground what is immediately on the other side cannot be discerned. The wall itself is perhaps no more than three feet and a half in height, and two in breadth; but on the other side there lay a range of large and ponderous stones, which had been rolled there from off the surface of the adjacent barley-field, that they might not impede the growth of the corn. It would have been safer to scramble over such a fence, than to take it in the stroke. The Duke's mare, how-

ever, attempted to cover all at one spring, and cleared the wall ; but, lighting among the stones on the other side, threw herself headlong, and, turning in the air, came with great violence upon her rider, who had not lost his seat ; he undermost, with his back on one of the large stones, and she crushing him with all her weight on his chest, and struggling with all her might to power her legs ! Let the reader but contemplate this situation, and he will not wonder that the accident was fatal, or that the Duke survived it only an hour and a half. The mare disentangled herself, and galloped awry. The Duke sprang upon his feet, and attempted to follow her ; but soon found himself unable to stand, and fell into the arms of Mr. Farrel, who had run to his succour, and to whose house he was conveyed. He was laid on a mattress supported by chairs. Lord Powerscourt, in the utmost anxiety and alarm, rode full speed for medical assistance, leaving his brother Mr. Wingfield to pay every attention possible, as he most kindly did, to the Duke. Medical aid, even if it could have been applied immediately, would have been of no use. The injury was too severe to be counteracted by human skill. Life was extinct before any surgeon arrived.

It has been said that the Duke, in his dying moments, made use of the expression "I am off."—He did so ; but not as has been very erroneously supposed, by way of heroic bravado, or in a temper of unseasonable levity ; but simply to signify to his attendants, who, in pulling off his boots, had drawn him too forward on the mattress, and jogged one of the chairs out of its place, that he was *slipping off*, and wanted their aid to help him up into his former position. He was the last person in the world to be guilty of any thing like levity upon any solemn occasion, much less in his dying moments. The fact was, when he used the expression "I am off," he had become very faint and weak, and was glad

to save himself the trouble of further utterance. Those words were not the last which he pronounced, but he said nothing at all that could be thought allusive to death. One of his young friends, his most constant companion, has often said of him, that he was the most intrepid man he ever knew, and there is no doubt that he met his fate with firmness; but Mr. Wingfield, who was present and vigilant during the whole melancholy scene, never heard him say a syllable from which it could be inferred that he was conscious of his approaching end. His principal wish was to be left quiet. He died so easy, that the precise moment when he breathed his last could not be ascertained.

Such was the melancholy catastrophe that deprived the world of a most valuable member of society, in the untimely end of the fourth Duke of Dorset. Now suppose a stranger to the real character of this excellent youth to have heard no more of him than what he would be most likely to hear of one whose constitutional modesty concealed his virtues, namely, that he was very fond of cricket, that he hurt his eye with a tennis-ball, that he lost his life hunting, that his last words were "I am off;"—would not a person possessed of this information, and no more, naturally conclude that the Duke was a young man of a trivial mind, addicted to idle games and field sports, and apt to make light of serious things? How false a notion would such a person form of the late Duke of Dorset! As to the four circumstances above alluded to, if he was fond of cricket, it was in the evening generally that he played. When he hurt his eye (it was on the 7th of December) he had been at his books all the morning, and went between dinner and dusk to take one set at tennis. When he lost his life hunting, he had not hunted ten times the whole season. And what have been represented as his last words were not his last words; and, even if they were, they had no other meaning than "Pray prevent a helpless man from slipping down ~~out of~~

his place." That he was not a mere sportsman, a mere idler, or a mere trifler, witness the wet eyes that streamed at every window in the streets of Dublin as his hearse was passing by; witness the train of carriages that composed his funeral procession; witness the throng of Nobility and Gentlemen that attended his remains to the sea-shore; witness the families he had visited in Ireland; witness the reception of his corpse in England; witness the amazing concourse of friends, tenantry, and neighbours, that came to hear the last rites performed, and to see him deposited in the tomb; witness the more endeared set of persons who still mean to hover round the vault where he is laid!

The Duke had been of age only three months when the fatal accident happened, and he had not taken his seat in the House of Lords. Whether he would ever have made an eloquent speaker in Parliament, is a question that, if it must be decided, may be decided in the negative; but, as to his making a very useful member of that august assembly, there can be no question at all; for in any deliberation where sound judgment and acute discrimination were requisite, there he must have shone. He had all the qualities that go to the making up of an honest man. He had all the accomplishments that are essential to form a perfect gentleman. He had a high sense of his rank, and of the dignity of his ancestry, tempered with true humility. His manners were gentle and engaging; and if in a mixed party some remnants of shyness were still perceptible, to his familiar friends he was a most agreeable companion. His temper was peculiarly amiable; not so much perhaps constitutionally serene, as chastened by self-discipline. His affections were warm and steady; his attachments most sincere; and he had a heart formed for charity in the most extensive meaning of that copious term. He was a fond and dutiful son; he was kind to the poor, generous to the distressed, slow to anger, ready to forgive.

He had a mind exactly constituted to admire Christianity for the sublimity of its principles, and to revere it for the purity of its precepts. His religion was free from ostentation ; his practice was not designed to attract the applause of the world. He sought out opportunities of doing good as it were by stealth, and relieved distress where the persons relieved did not even know who their benefactor was. To say that he had no faults, or never committed sin, would be ridiculous, if not profane : for what human being is free from sin ? but to say that, if he was occasionally betrayed by youth, surprise, or passion, into the commission of a sin, he did not suffer it to become habitual ; or that self-denial and self-control were two very conspicuous features in his character is no more than doing justice to his magnanimity. He had been early instructed in the three fundamental principles of the Gospel, faith, repentance, and improvement of life ; and he constantly acted as if he had those principles firmly rooted in his mind :—in short, both in sentiment and practice, he endeavoured to be, and was a good Christian : and, if such, even an event so awful and tremendous that it is deprecated in the Liturgy, and which it was his apparently hard lot to encounter, though it took him unawares, could not find him unprepared.

The sketch here given of the Duke of Dorset's character is a very faint and imperfect one ; but it is not exaggerated. Those who knew him need no record of his virtues ; and those who were ignorant of his merits may form some, though far from an adequate notion of them, from this authentic document. A life terminated in the very dawn of manhood, and including only the brief space of twenty-one years and three months, cannot be expected to furnish much incident for narration, or to make a very splendid figure in the annals of fame. But if an uncommon docility of disposition, an undeviating regard to truth, an ardent emulation in the pursuit of

literary attainments, an unremitting desire of distinction in all meritorious competitions, may be deemed a good model of behaviour at School;—if the same thirst of knowledge, interrupted only by an accident, a steady submission to discipline, an unswerving adherence to every honourable principle, be a useful example to contemporaries at the University;—if, upon coming out into the world, a modest and unassuming deportment, a strict regard to justice, a correct attention to pecuniary concerns, be beneficial to Society, the Duke of Dorset did not live in vain. If a conscientious discharge of duty in all the relations of life as far as he was tried, if the tenderest affection in the domestic charities which he had experienced, of son, brother, and friend; if a fervent patriotism, united with sound judgment and integrity, be a sure pledge of utility in maturer years—the Duke of Dorset's death was a loss to his country. If a due observance of all holy ordinances, an habitual piety, a firm faith, an abhorrence of vice, a wonderful self-control, a just appreciation of all transitory things, be the best preparation for a summons into eternity, come when it may—though he was cut off in the bloom of youth and the vigour of health,—though he was torn from the kindest of parents, sisters, friends,—though, at scarce a moment's warning, he was called upon to relinquish the fairest prospect of happiness this world can afford,—the Duke of Dorset did not die an untimely death.

Ostendit terris hunc tantum fata.

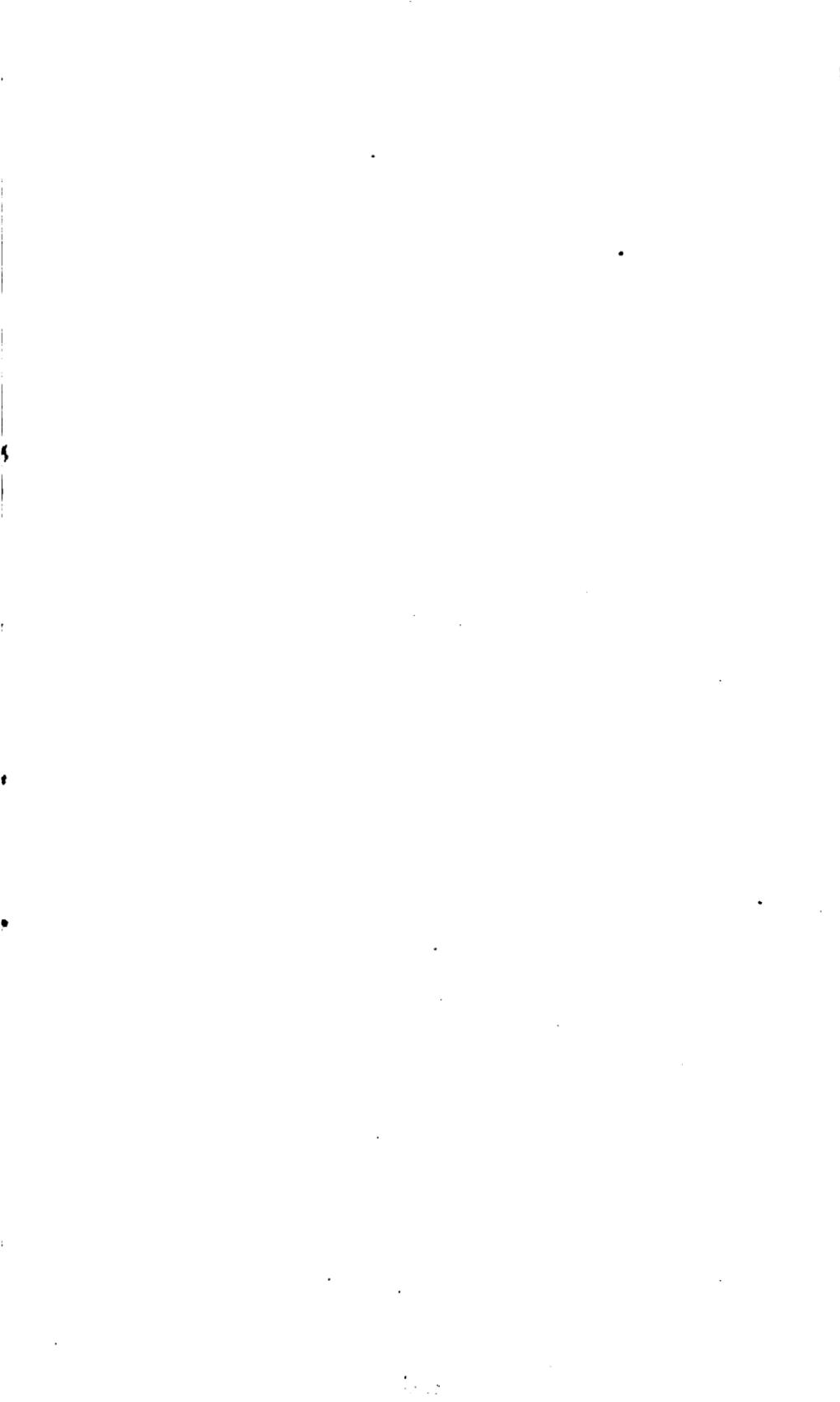
THE END.

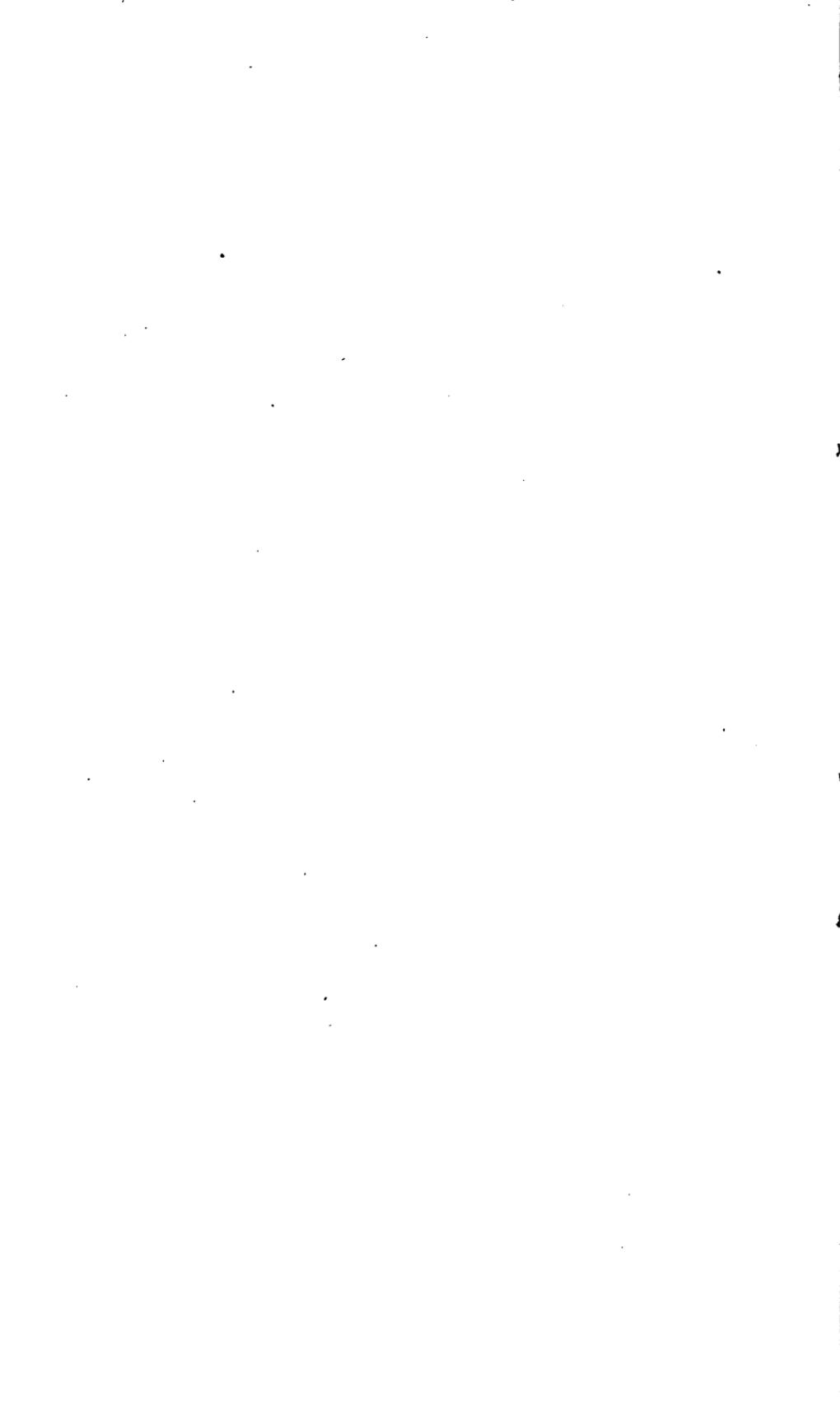
E R R A T A.

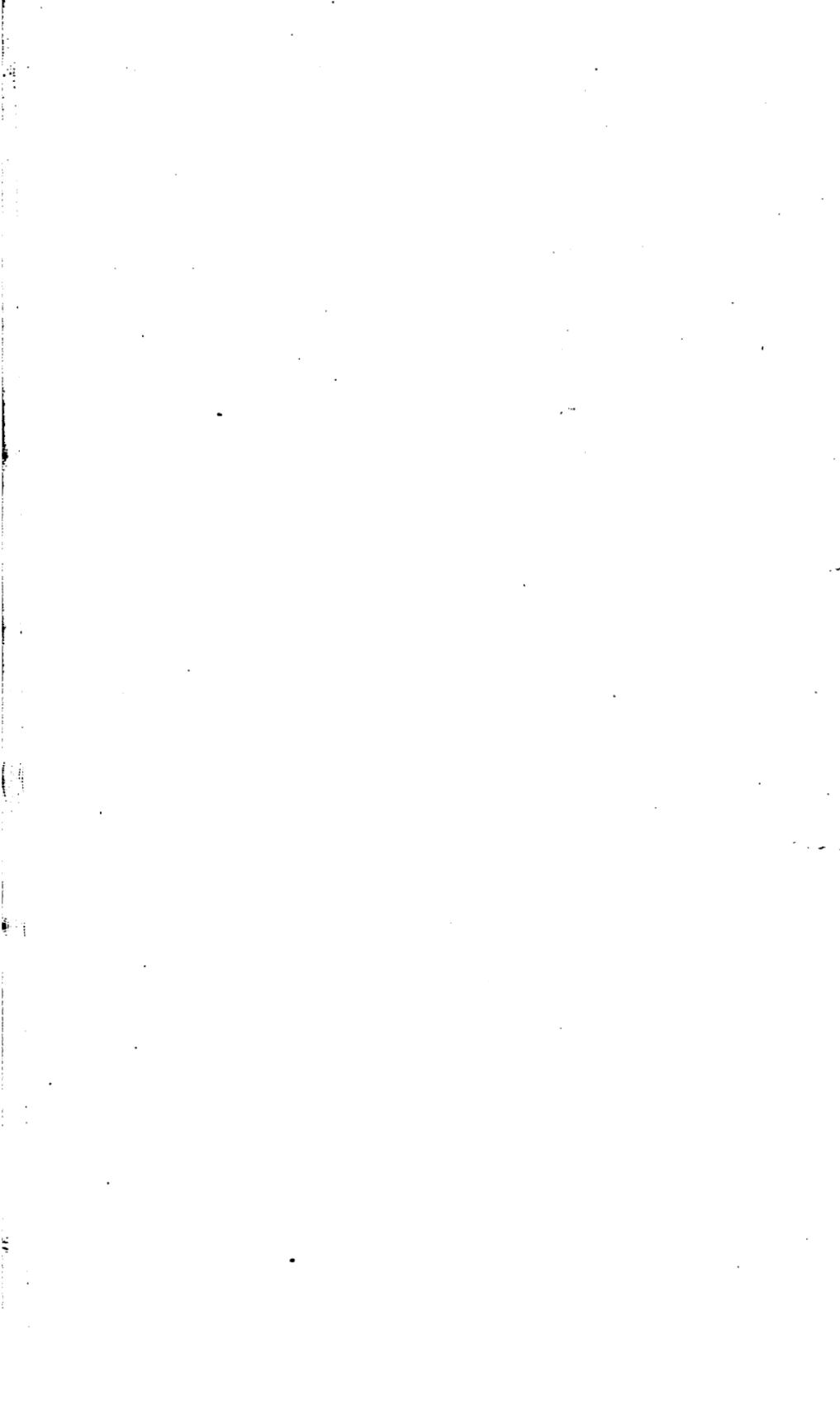
Page

5, line sixth, *for Jorges, read Joses.*
16, line twelfth, *for Seale, read Seal, and hereafter as it may occur.*
39, line ninth, *for Mayerus, read Mayerns.*
46, sixth line, *for Signora Schielleni, read Signora Scheindalin.*
58, seventeenth line, *for Rokesley, read Rokesby.*
58, nineteenth line, *for Snagge, read Suagge.*
60, first line, *for Clifford, Countess of Cumberland, read Clifford, daughter of George Earl of Cumberland.*
116, line twenty-first, *for out, read but.*
123, note, the portrait of the immortal William Pitt should have the mark attached to the articles placed by Earl Whitworth.
139, sixth line, *for Bayle, read Boyle.*
150, line nineteenth, *for which I had the power to diminish, read which I had not the power to diminish.*
150, line twenty-second, *for he commits, read I commit.*

3-moy







THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

**This book is under no circumstances to be
taken from the Building**

